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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1875. NO. 219.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by man, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Plaintiff on the Stand—He Denies and Explains the Testimony of Beecher, Bessie Turner, Wilkenson and Tracy.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Mr. Beecher was absent when the great scandal trial was resumed today. Mrs. Beecher, however, was in court. The examination of Mrs. Woodhull was continued by Mr. Morris, and she testified in substance as follows: I think Bessie Turner went to Keyport Tuesday; she left Tilton's about noon. Monday; I remained at Keyport four or five weeks; Bessie returned about a week before I did; I think Mrs. Tilton had returned from Monticello when Bessie returned to Brooklyn. The folding doors on the second floor were generally open; never saw them locked; could not say that they ever locked when pulled together; when the doors were closed the top part did not come together closely.

TILTON RECALLED.

Theodore Tilton was then recalled. He testified: I never was at Mrs. Woodhull's house while she lived in Irving place. I never said to Mrs. Woodhull at any time or in any person's presence, "Victie, you publish this and you are a made woman," referring to the scandal. I never called Blood aside at the Broad street office and talked to him about the scandal; he never said to me that he would not have anything to do with the publication. I had not spoken to Blood since the month of April, 1872. I never was at the office in which the scandal article was published; I was never present when any proof slips of that article were shown, and I never saw any of the slips.

The witness here read from a list of places at which he had lectured outside of Brooklyn from October 3d, 1871, to November 5th, 1872.

In answer to Mr. Morris the witness said that on April 15th, 1872, he had his last acquaintanceship with Mrs. Woodhull.

The witness continued: I began my political campaign on July 23d, 1872, at Baltimore; this is the period when Woodly testified that I was in the office. No conversation was ever had about Beecher's congregation paying $100, 000 to suppress the publication of the scandal. On the 4th of July, 1872, I did not stay at Mrs. Woodhull's, but was at my own house; this was one of the days when I was confined to my house through illness. I never slept on a sofa bed at Mrs. Woodhull's, but have at my own house. Mrs. Giles never waited upon Mrs. Woodhull and myself when we were at dinner; chicken and champagne suppers; I never saw champagne in that house. Mrs. Woodhull and I were never served with refreshments in her bed-room. I never rode out with Mrs. Woodhull in a phaeton with a white horse. Mrs. Woodhull never said to me that Beecher had better preside at the Steinway Hall meeting, or she would make it better for him than hell was below. I was never in her office at gaslight. I never went to Moulton's in a carriage with Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Cooke was never asked by me to join me in the *Golden Age*; I declined to take Cooke on the paper when he requested me to do so. I became acquainted with Mr. Palmer about three months after the *Golden Age* was started. Mrs. Woodhull's office was quite possible she could have heard the conversation about starting this paper, as it was started long before I became acquainted with her. The slime of the scandal never was shown to me in Mrs. Woodhull's office in Mrs. Talmer's presence, in the spring of 1872, or any other time. At that time I was somewhere between the Ohio river and Mississippi.

The witness was asked to fix the precise locality he was in six weeks before May 1, the date fixed by Mrs. Palmer for the conversation. Mr. Evarts objected, and a long discussion followed.

Witness then continued: I did not ride with Mrs. Woodhull in the Rossel procession after it broke up, nor was I in a carriage that day; I went away with John Swinton and did not see Mrs. Woodhull that day. At the interview in Moulton's study, in the early part of November, 1872, when Woodruff and Tracy were present, I had not written the True Story or any part of it; it was not written until December; I recollect it by my going to Dr. Storrs's night it at time; I never discovered a manuscript nor began to read it at that interview. I never heard the letter of confession spoken of by Mouiton at that interview as a mere memoranda.

Mr. Evarts objected to this last statement of the witness, on the ground that, according to General Tracy's evidence, Tilton was not present when the memoranda or letter of contrition was spoken of. A long argument ensued between counsel on the subject, and the testimony of Tracy was hunted up and read. The court finally admitted the evidence of the witness.

The witness then testified that Moulton did not say it was a memorandum or the notes of a conversation he had with Beecher, or anything to that effect.

The witness was then asked if Mr. Tracy said to him last summer that if he had made the charge of adultery against Beecher he (Tracy) would not feel his oath binding on him and would be released from his word to the witness.

This was objected to by Mr. Evarts, who asked for time to look at General Tracy's testimony. In the meantime the hour for recess had arrived and the court rose.

After recess Mr. Morris read from General Tracy's testimony to the effect that he told Tilton that if he changed his charge against Beecher from improper proposals to adultery, the promise made not to act as Beecher's attorney would not be binding.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Tilton)—Did any conversation of that kind ever occur between you and Mr. Tracy prior to your appearance before the committee? A. No, sir. He never gave me any such notification.

Q. Now, I ask you the question again, whether at that interview, when you observed Miss Turner in the room, any conversation of that kind occured. A. No, sir.

Q. [Reading from Miss Turner's testimony where she says she heard Tilton talking angrily with his wife]. Did anything of that kind occur? A. No, sir; and I never struck her as he says I did. I never treated her but with kindness. None of the subsequent conversations which Bessie Turner swears to took place. I never said to her "Elizabeth is so used to being fondled she judges every person by herself," and I never told her that I had seen Beecher and Mrs. Tilton have sexual intercourse on the red lounge.

Q. She says after that you repeated this conversation up stairs. Did you make that statement and repeat any conversation to her? A. No, sir.

Q. Will you describe the situation of the rooms in your house?

The witness described the situation of the rooms of his house.

Q. Which rooms were fitted up for Mr. Greeley? A. The two front rooms, the front side of the house.

Q. Where was Bessie Turner's room when she says you took her from her bed? A. She says she occupied the room next to mine. I occupied the room next to Mr. Greeley's room.

Q. Those folding doors—was there ever a key to them? A. I never saw them locked since I have been in the house.

Q. Are they in the same condition now as they were when Mr. Greeley was there. A. I presume they are; the original paint is on the door and the paint over the lock has never been thrust aside by a bolt being turned.

Q. How do you know that Miss Turner was at Keyport? A. From my correspondence and the letters I received. Miss McDonald and Miss Turner left before Mr. Greeley came to my house. Miss Turner and Miss McDonald left for Keyport on Monday. Mr. Greeley arrived at my house on Tuesday. Bessie Turner was not in my house for one moment during Mr. Greeley's visit. Mr. Greeley left my house three weeks before Bessie Turner returned from Keyport.

Q. Did you dictate any letters to Miss Turner? A. I did not dictate or suggest any writing for Miss Turner.

Q. Did you ever say to Oliver Johnson that you had been in bed with a woman and she had remained virtuous? A. Nothing of the sort, sir.

Q. Did Mrs. Beecher ever sit on your knee after May, 1871? A. I heard Mr. Beecher's description of that occurrence. It took place about ten years ago. We had been having a discussion about a sentence in a little work I had written, and that was the way it ended. No such familiarity ever marked our acquaintance after the trouble came upon our house.

Q. At the time of the arbitration did you hear anything said by either of the arbitrators about burning the papers? A. I did not.

Q. Was anything said before the arbitrators, in your presence, concerning your difficulties with Mr. Beecher? A. I don't recall anything of the kind that was said on that subject. Nothing that was between me and Mr. Beecher was in any sense referred to the arbitrators.

Q. Can you account for the fact that the tripartite agreement was dated April 24?

Witness—The first draft of the covenant was made by Mr. Wilkeson on April 2. The changes in its terms were made by me and Mr. Bowen, and then it was handed back to Mr. Wilkeson to have engrossed, and a few days afterwards he made it clean copy of it, the date and all.

Q. I will ask you whether you were at Mr. Wilkeson's office on the 3d? A. I think Mr. Wilkeson must have changed the date.

Q. Were you angry? A. I presume I was.

Q. Did you say you wanted your portion of the covenant, to alter, before you would sign it? A. Yes, sir; I think that is the substance.

Q. Did you say Mr. Beecher had been taken care of, and Mr. Bowen had been taken care of, and that nobody had taken care of you? A. No, sir.

Q. I will call your attention to this statement of Mr. Wilkeson: "I made the point that all the papers should be destroyed." Did you ever have such conversation with Mr. Wilkeson? A. No, sir. He never made any such suggestion.

Q. Mr. Wilkeson speaks of an interview he had with you at the Ebbitt House, Washington, in regard to your wife. Did you have any such interview? A. I had an interview with Mr. Wilkeson, but did not make the statements in regard to my wife. If I should state what I did say to him it would be an injustice to that woman.

Q. "That the utmost Mr. Beecher ever dones was to address improper words to his wife." Did you ever say that to Mr. Wilkeson? A. No, sir.

Mr. Morris—That is all.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—Shall we put another witness on the stand to-night, sir?

Judge Neilson—I think you had better identify him.

Mr. Beach—We will identify him by saying that it will be Mr. Moulton. He is not here.

The court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE CZAR'S INTENTIONS BELIEVED TO BE PEACEFUL.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Times* in a leading editorial says: "We believe the Czar is resolved to hold most decided language in favor of the maintenance of peace, and to use every effort to put a stop to the present alarm. A few days will probably bring forth official disclaimers of the recent reports. It is possible it will be said that there is nothing to justify the French apprehensions, but there should be no mistake on this point; as long as present conditions remain there must be uneasiness, even danger. An unforeseen incident, an outburst of jealously, may precipitate a rupture. The Czar is unable to guarantee that France will not attack Germany within a few years. Vigantic armaments are a mutual menace. While they exist it is beyond the power of even imperial peacemakers to allay apprehension."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this afternoon Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in response to the inquiry of Sir Charles Dilke as to the Continental situation, said: "The Government has received the most satisfactory assurances from Berlin of the maintenance of peace in Europe."

THE CADIZ DISASTER—SIXTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

LONDON, May 11.—Later advices swell the number of lives lost on the steamer Cadiz to sixty-two. The Cadiz was out of her course, in consequence of the insubordination of her captain. She struck a rock and sunk almost immediately.

PASSAGE OF IRISH PEACE BILL.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Peace Preservation act for Ireland passed third reading.

ONE OF THE BISMARCK-FALK CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

BERLIN, May 11.—The *Provincial Press* and the *Bourse Gazette* report that the authorities have procured the arrest, abroad, of the principal conspirator in the plot to assassinate Bismarck and Falk. The *Gazette* says the prisoner is a relative of Archbishop Ledochowski, while the *Press* states that he is related to Monsignor Dunin, who was Ledochowski's predecessor. Both journals assert that the plot included the assassination of Emperor William.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 11.—Steamships France and Bonsu, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 11, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94@94⅝; for account, 94⅝@94¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, old, 106; do., 1867, 109⅛; new 5's, 1874, 104⅜; 10-40's, 102½. Railroads—Erie, 24½@24⅝; preferred 34. Refined petroleum 8⅝d; spirits do 8⅝d.

PARIS, May 11.—Rentes 65 francs 80 centimes. LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton—Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, new, 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn 34s. Pork 78s. Refined petroleum 9⅝d; spirits 7⅝d.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs trade, says: "Late rains have done immense good, and the warmer weather following almost promises to do away with the lateness of the season. More rain is wanted, but the beneficial change has favored prospects since the crops are promising. Wheat is from a sixpence to a shilling lower. Many British provincial markets show a similar decline in price.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

The Wreck Visited from the Shore—Recovery of Bodies, Cargo and Mails—Identification of More Victims.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, agents of the Eagle Line Steamship Company, have telegraphed for instructions as to the disposition of the bodies of the following passengers recovered from the wreck of the steamship Schiller: Carl Schmidt, Henry Friend, Mr. Munier, Mrs. Munier, Dwight Klinck, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Reimer and child, Annie Zinkeisen, Mrs. Hencke, Anna Meissner, Mrs. Deckritz, Mrs. Ackerman, Mrs. Zerchbiaun, Mrs. Weste, Anna Eisner, Ciara Just, Mrs. Wagner.

The following replies were received:

Excepting Henry Friend, none of the bodies yet sent for is recognized or identified. For further information concerning the dead, telegraph to Banfield, the German Consul at Scilly.

(Signed) STEVENS.

SCILLY, May 11.—Mrs. Becker is buried. Can be exhumed. None of others named received.

(Signed) STEVENS.

The rush of people to the agent's office still continues. Several residents of this city will leave Thursday, by the Hamburg steamer, to look after the remains of their relatives, and if found to bring them here for interment.

LONDON, May 11.—The weather was fair and like sea calm at the Scilly Islands today. The Schiller could be approached without danger, and boats plied between the wreck and the shore all day. Many bodies were recovered, and a considerable quantity of cargo was landed. Twenty-two more bags of New Zealand mails and two New York mails were brought ashore today. Two divers have left Penzance for the wreck. The bodies of the following victims have been identified:

Men—M. Harrison, Frederick Uhlman, W. Metzger, Richard Fiedeer, Rosnuski, Edward O. Knock, Scherner, M. Stein, Elskow, Christian Roach, Dwight Klink, Stoelting, Black, Altanan; also the quartermaster and carpenter of the Schiller.

Women—Ackerman, Elskow, Wagner, Jenheinen, Mrs. Sophie Haske, Mrs. Augusta Deckritz, Drs. William Zach and his wife and sister of the Schiller.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, May 11.—The interments of the dead at St. Mary's have been most decorous, and the coffins were strewn with flowers. But few of the bodies have been claimed by friends. The representatives of the underwriters of the Hamburg company are sanguine of recovering considerable specie and merchandise. Among the bodies are the following: One with "Bottzer" on a ring; a lady with "A. S." on linen; another with "A." on linen; one with the initials "S. S." on linen; another with a gold ring marked "Colizo;" two without any distinctive marks; one with a gold ring marked "G. C. J. C. T. 1874;" another with a gold ring marked "L. G. N. C;" one with initials in the right hand, "J. R.;" one boy, aged two, and another of twelve.

A Ride in the Suburbs—Livery at its Best.

It is now when Spring is fairly here that a ride in the suburbs of the city is attended with a degree of pleasure unknown at any other period of the year. The birds are musical, the grass of the freshest green, and the air fragrant of bursting buds and blossoms. To thoroughly enjoy such a ride, it is necessary to procure the services of the livery man, and none in the city are more competent than Mr. John McNulty, 212 Fifth avenue. His large and commodious stables are filled with new and stylish vehicles, while his stock of horses have been selected with an eye to beauty and speed. His drivers are careful and courteous and his prices moderate. Therefore those desiring a stylish turnout cannot do better than by calling at McNulty's stables where they are sure to be suited, both as to the prices of hire and the matter of vehicles and animals.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its regauge. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 193 First avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Discussion in the Commission as to the Measure of Damages.

THE FUND INCREASED TO NINETEEN MILLIONS.

A Balance of Many Millions After the Claims are Satisfied.

WHAT OUGHT THE GOVERNMENT TO DO WITH IT?

PROSECUTION OF THE WHISKY FRAUD CASES.

Commissioner Douglass Says his Orders to the Same Effect Were Countermanded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1875.

The Alabama Claims.

It is thought that the establishment of the principle now under discussion in the Alabama Claims Commission, whether the damages allowed should be based upon the price of the articles at the port of shipment or in the market at the port of destination, will materially expedite the awards upon this class of claims. Mr. Cresswell, the counsel for the Government, favors the first construction, which would require but four millions to cancel the total amount of the fourteen hundred claims presented. The discussion now pending will yet consume several days, and it is thought that the Commissioners will place a more liberal construction upon the intent and purpose of the law governing the discretion of the award. The total sum of $15,500,000 has, through the accumulation of interest, reached about $19,000,000. A prominent counsel before the Commission states today that, even with the most liberal construction of the principle of award, six millions would cover all the damages with interest, four per cent., which would leave more than thirteen millions surplus. Admitting that the insurance company's will receive the full amount of the premiums paid on them by them, there would still be a balance of many millions to be provided for in some way. A counsel for a number of cases said that he was inclined to believe, with Mr. Evarts had said, that the Government in the end would appropriate the larger share of the award. It is thought by many influential persons that the Government, in justice and honor, should be held to a restitution of the unexpended balance and interest to the British Government. The large amount claimed by merchants having claims before the Commission at the tardy action so far taken. At the present rate it will require four or five years to dispose of the business of the Commission.

The Whisky Frauds.

The officers of the Treasury Department are engaged in working up the details of the prosecution of the parties alleged to be implicated in the whisky frauds. In the event of failure to press these cases, there will be some removals of district attorneys. It is believed here that many of the cases are upon mere suspicion. Commissioner Douglass stated to-day that six months ago he recommended a transfer of the supervisors of internal revenue, with a view to looking up these cases, but the order was countermanded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1875.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—REVENUE OFFICERS TO BE DISMISSED.

Commissioner Douglass to-day telegraphed to the various supervisors who are superintending the work of seizing illicit stills, to send the names of all the revenue officers employed at any of the establishments seized, in order that they may be immediately dismissed and reported to the several United States district attorneys for prosecution, in every case where there is evidence of collusion. It is said at the Internal Revenue office, to-day, that there is not yet sufficient evidence before the department upon which to base its action concerning certain officials who must have had some knowledge of the fraudulent transactions or else have been grossly negligent in permitting them to be carried on, and thus far no removals other than those of the gaugers and storekeepers heretofore mentioned have been made. Additional instructions were to-day sent to collectors at various points East and West, where the department is satisfied fraudulent whisky has been shipped, to seize all such supplies, and telegrams have been received from several places announcing seizures, the heaviest among them being the establishment of Bingham & Co., at Evansville, Indiana. Other seizures have been ordered at Pekin, Illinois, Cincinnati and elsewhere, and the Secretary to-day directed that legal steps be taken at all points where frauds have been discovered, and that arrests be made where the evidence is sufficient to justify them. The officers have already ascertained that great quantities of this "crooked" whisky has been distributed throughout the country, especially in the South, but the form of the packages in which it was originally shipped has been changed in many instances and it will now be impossible to detect much of it.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST BILL KING, HINDS AND SEVERAL OTHERS.

The Grand Jury came into court to-day and presented true bills against Wm. S. King for perjury, in having, on the 23d of February, 1874, sworn before a committee of Congress that he had never received a dollar for the purpose of assisting in procuring an appropriation for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Jerome J. Hinds, four cases, for offering bribes to Government officers to influence their action in mail contracts; B. R. Gill, G. H. Thompson, S. T. Lackett and J. J. Lazenby for obtaining warrants by false pretences and conspiring to defraud; and Guy H. Thompson for forgery. Mr. Harrington, counsel for King, was present and stated that King had arranged to appear when called on, and he asked that no bench warrant be issued in his case, and to this the Court agreed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—South and west winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, and warmer and cloudy, followed by clear weather.

The French Assembly met yesterday.

The steamer England, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society met at Columbus yesterday, about forty delegates being present.

Colonel Carpenter's expedition of one hundred men, fully armed and provisioned for a six months' stay in the Black Hills, starts from Kansas City this morning.

General Osborne has disbanded all the Ninth regiment on duty in the coal region, except companies A, B and H, which are left at Hazleton for the present.

The Illinois Central and the Green Line have made a large reduction in freight rates to Southern points, to meet the competition by way of Baltimore.

The stock of Messrs. Fishback and Hasselman in the St. Louis Democrat Company has been bought by Messrs. McKee and Houser, of the St. Louis *Globe*, and the two papers will be consolidated in a few days.

The Southern Memorial Association has adopted a resolution that all the soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies be cordially invited to join the Memorial Association in decorating the graves at Arlington on the 1st of June.

Captain Eads has arrived at New Orleans, and last evening had a formal reception and a tender of the hospitalities of the city from committees of the Cotton, Produce and Exchanges, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and the Ship and Steamship Association.

Vice President Wilson reached Little Rock yesterday morning and was received by the Mayor and a delegation of the city government. The officials, headed by Governor Garland, called on him in a body during the morning. In the afternoon he visited the arsenal, and last evening was serenaded.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that owing to the severe frost and late spring, much of the expected wheat crop of Pennsylvania has been killed and the season delayed eight or ten weeks. A careful survey leads to the belief that not over half a crop will be gathered, and even this amount depends upon the continuance of dry weather.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Cordial Meeting of the Sects—Greetings Exchanged with England—Interesting Statistics, Etc., Etc.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The first International Sunday School Convention assembled here, at Masonic Temple, this morning, which was decorated with the American and British flags. Rev. Philip G. Gillette, D. D., Methodist, of Illinois, President of the last Convention, called the assemblage to order, and invited all to join in singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," after which Rev. R. Scott Norris, Methodist, of Baltimore, read a selection from the Scriptures, and all sang "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." Rev. S. W. Haddoway, of Baltimore, Methodist Episcopal Church South, invoked the blessing of God on the deliberations of the Convention. The President then addressed the Convention. Rev. Julius Grammar, Episcopal, of Baltimore, then, in the name of the people of Baltimore, welcomed the delegates. Rev. J. Bennett Tyler, Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, responded in behalf of the Convention. Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Methodist Episcopal, of Canada, was introduced, and, in the name of the delegates from Canada, returned thanks for their invitation to this Convention. They had hoped at no distant day they would celebrate the portunity of welcoming the International Sunday School Convention in Canada. [Applause.]

The President read a dispatch from London, as follows: "The Church of England Sunday School teachers, now meeting at Exeter Hall, London, send Christian greeting and best wishes for success, in our common work."

After the singing of the American hymn to the tune of the national anthem of England, the following response to the telegram from London was ordered: "We cordially reciprocate your greeting. May the cable through which we speak symbolize the unity in Christian workers, as it fulfills the prophecy, 'there shall be no sea.'"

Resolutions authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of having this organization represented at the approaching Centennial at Philadelphia, was referred to the Executive Committee, to which committee all resolutions hereafter presented will be referred. It was ordered that the Convention set daily from 9:30 to 1 P. M., from 3:30 to 6 P. M., and 7:30 to 10 P. M.

E. Payson Porter, Presbyterian, Statistical Secretary, submitted a report embracing statistics of the Sunday schools in the United States. The total number of Sunday schools in the United States is given at 68,309; teachers and officers 749,079; Sunday school scholars 5,687,367; total in Sunday schools in the United States—teachers, officers and scholars, 6,373,446. In Canada the number of schools is 4,401; teachers and officers 35,746; Sunday school scholars 327,150; total number of Sunday membership 367,126. The Doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced and the Convention adjourned to 3:30 P. M.

At the afternoon session, Rev. E. M. Doty, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Officers, made the following report, which was adopted:

For President—Rev. G. A. Pettz, Baptist, New Jersey.

Vice Presidents—Rev. J. L. McCurry, D. D., Baptist, Virginia; Hon. James Ferrier, Province of Quebec, Canada; D. H. Ingersoll, Minnesota; Hon. John B. Gordon, Georgia; John E. Searles Jr., Connecticut; Mr. Kekee Pendleton, Rev. Theo. A. Steele, Indiana; H. C. Sigler, Iowa; Henry Chickering, Massachusetts; Rev. Wm. P. Faxon, Missouri; Rev. Theo. L. Flood, New Hampshire; Rev. Sands Chew, New Jersey; J. H. Kellogg, New York; A. S. Caldwell, North Carolina; Hon. G. C. Davis, Ohio; Rev. G. P. Hays, Pennsylvania; Rev. Thos. A. Jr., Rhode Island; Rev. J. L. Girardeau, South Carolina; Prof. H. Presnell, Tennessee; Dr. Thomas Kennedy, West Virginia; A. S. Irvin, District of Columbia; Rev. Dentimus Jones, Province of Ontario; Rev. E. McCurdy, Nova Scotia; Rev. E. Stubbs, Delaware; R. H. Wilbur, Nebraska; James Gailey, Michigan; William Woodward, Maryland.

Secretaries—Rev. E. W. Rice, Pennsylvania; Rev. M. B. De Witt, Tennessee; Alford Andrews, Province of Ontario; A. C. Chapin, Iowa; Eben Shute, Massachusetts.

Finance Committee—John W. Ray, Methodist, Indiana; A. Fuller Crane, Baptist, Maryland; G. H. Stuart, Episcopal, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—F. A. Ferris, Presbyterian, New York city.

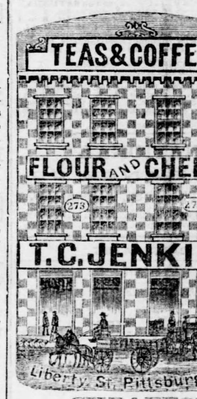
The roll of States was called for reports on the Sunday school system and the present condition of Sunday school work, when several gentlemen responded, among them Robert Goodwin for Utah.

Rev. F. T. Ingalls, in making his report for Kansas, remarked that Sunday schools were organized in every county in Kansas, except those of recent settlement. Additional instructions were to-day sent to collectors at various points East and West, where the department is satisfied fraudulent whisky has been shipped, to seize all such supplies, and telegrams have been received from several places announcing seizures, the heaviest among them being the establishment of Bingham & Co., at Evansville, Indiana. Other seizures have been ordered at Pekin, Illinois, Cincinnati and elsewhere, and the Secretary to-day directed that legal steps be taken at all points where frauds have been discovered, and that arrests be made where the evidence is sufficient to justify them. The officers have already ascertained that great quantities of this "crooked" whisky has been distributed throughout the country, especially in the South, but the form of the packages in which it was originally shipped has been changed in many instances and it will now be impossible to detect much of it.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the same White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.



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Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

GREAT WHITE RIVER FLOUR.

Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES.

LAKE HERRING, MACKEREL, LINE, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

Inducement for Cash and to prompt men. ☞ No Charges for Delivery. ☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

Visitors to Europe

Are invited to examine the Stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, OBJETS D'ART, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other Precious Stones, both set and unset, at our House in Paris,

57 Rue du Chateaudun, (Chaussee d'Antin,)

Also to visit our Watch Manufactory,

Place Cornavin, (near the Railroad Depot,)

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Having combined the American method of using labor-saving tools and machinery with thoroughly skilled labor, we are enabled to produce FINE WATCHES at prices which warrant a preference over all others.

Tiffany & Co

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

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☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BONDS—$1,000 CITIZENS' Passenger Railway Bonds. S. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street. 1f

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 to purchase one-fourth interest in a stain valued at $20,000 annually. Address A. B., Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Work done, will find it to their interest at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of I. P. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A Young Lady of good address a situation as sale lady in a wholesale or retail house in dry goods and millinery trade. Also, has occupied the position of bookkeeper in a large dry goods establishment. Reference sufficient. Address A. W., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City and Farm property. All applications must be made in person to me. Loans to run not less than two nor more than five years. Call on or address P. C. KERR, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN IN PHILADELPHIA running a Patent for a Brick Machine, now in operation, desires to form a partnership with a live opportunity is offered to parties who are willing to invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in a business in their own neighborhoods out of home city. Full information given on application to ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor, 14 South Third street, Philadelphia.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, Lot 114x125. Fruit Trees Grapevines, &c., rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Centre avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, E. East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Bath-room, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for occupancy by May 1st. The most large and the neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per annum. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 3 Bedrooms and 2 Bedrooms and finished Attic. Water and modern improvements. The lot extends from street to street, and will be rented reasonable to a good tenant immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, 64 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 24x200, with Fruit Trees, &c. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, convenient to street car in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & HUSTON'S, 64 Water street.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—MACHINERY and Steam Engine, new and second-hand. We give written guarantee of each machine sold by us. Send for list and price list to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS — New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Pike, Fifth ward, P. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one second-hand 50 Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 10 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright; also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARR & SON, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 8 Rooms, is well planned, in the neighborhood first class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 20 feet long by 54 inches diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairs done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & KNEPPER.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS in Thirty-second ward; also, four Lots on Liberty avenue; three Lots on Mary street; two Lots on Cedar street, with Frame Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—TIMBERED LAND—Tract of 5,000 acres in Humphreys county, Tennessee, $5.00 per acre; tract of 3,000 acres in Wetzel county, West Virginia, $3 per acre; tract of 16,000 acres in Webster county, West Virginia, $2 per acre; tract of 1,000 acres in Calhoun county, West Virginia, $2 per acre.

W. HUGO & BRO., Real Estate Agents, 1200 Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—55 ACRES OF GOOD farm land in Baden Borough, Beaver county, Pa., 10 minutes' walk from the Station; half hour's ride to Pittsburgh. The Land lays well and is almost all cleared and well watered. Would make a suitable place for a nice home. Will sell at a low price and on easy terms. Also, the whole or part interest in a good Steam Saw Mill, in one of the principal towns on the Monongahela river. Good trade and terms, business, and in complete order, at a reasonable price and payments. For further particulars apply to ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, Pa., or every Tuesday morning at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of Mrs. W. Jr., on the Coraopolis road, 2½ miles from Etna Station, on West Penn Railway. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. One fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $50,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to

THOS. F. STEWART, Fifth avenue and Wood street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in larger or small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

REWARD.

REWARD—OFFICE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Pittsburgh, May 4, 1875.

MURDER—$500 REWARD!

The undersigned hereby offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of MARTIN AM

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

THE exports of Boston for the week ending last Saturday were only $260,478, against $985,173 for the corresponding week of last year.

PENDLETON, of Ohio, says the Legislature of that State must be "defended." We were under the impression that he had given up criminal practice years ago.

THE growth of scientific, literary and political societies among the native communities of British India, is said to be amazing. This means ultimate independence and self-government.

THE annual convention of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Association is in session at Harrisburg. A number of prominent members of the trade from the Eastern and Western States are present.

THE Democratic Jackson Association of Washington city has nominated THURMAN for President in 1876, and BAYARD for Vice President. The association is known among the irreverent at the capital as the Dem. Jack. Assos.

WHEN a fellow is courting, the longest way round is the nearest way home. So when a man is running for a Presidential nomination, the nearest way to Denver, from Natick, Mass., is by way of Louisville, Lexington and Nashville.

WE ARE now less than two months off from the regular semi-annual disbursements, when the Treasury will pay out further large amounts of gold. This should help to bring about increased activity in commercial and industrial affairs.

IN a late felicitious review of "American Literature," the London *Spectator* paints the distinguishing characteristic of HAWTHORNE in the little two-worded phrase—"wistful reserve." Brief, and simple, but how finely discerning and inclusive.

THE Boston *Post*, the ablest and most influential Democratic paper in New England, has been purchased by Hon. E. D. WINSLOW, a Republican State Senator from Newton. The *Post* will be a good deal safer to tie to in the future than in the past.

ST. LOUIS is happy. Her base ball nine has beaten the Chicago nine in two successive encounters. Chicago is correspondingly unhappy: but she subdues her emotion and is as imperturbable as the Spartan boy when the fox was gnawing at his vitals.

THE Leavenworth *Times* says that the fruit and grain crops of Kansas look fine and promising, and all that the farmers have to fear is the grasshoppers. Whether the latter will become a destructive pest remains yet to be seen. The farmers of Kansas are said to be very hopeful.

THE General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will hold its annual meeting at St. Louis on the 20th inst. The most important feature of the Assembly will be the discussion of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, which now excites considerable feeling on both sides.

THEY have had a popular outbreak of lawabidingness in Clay county, Missouri, the home of those mischievous outlaws, the JAMES' and YOUNGERS'. When it became positively known that these brigands had left the State for Kentucky, a company of one hundred and fifty citizens of the county immediately organized for the purpose of hunting them out of the neighborhood they had so long infested!

MR. MCCULLOCH, in his letters to the *Tribune* upon Finance, admits that the National Debt, since April, 1865, has been reduced some nine hundred millions of dollars, or an average of ninety millions yearly. He forgets to add that this enormous decrease was accomplished under a Republican administration of the Government. It could not have been done under a Democratic administration. That party has been swift in the work of increasing debts, in many instances, but it has never earned a character for decreasing them.

THE Sioux reservation, the Black Hills portion of which Red Cloud and his chiefs propose to cede to the Government, so that the country may be opened to the lawful entry of settlers and gold seekers, is bounded on the south by the northern boundary of Nebraska, its eastern boundary is the Missouri river, its northern boundary is the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and its western boundary is the eastern boundary of Wyoming and part of Dakota, extending north to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude.

THE Hoosier Democracy are terribly disheartened over the results of the late municipal elections in the State, while the Republicans are as greatly encouraged. Properly improved, it has no doubt settled the question as to how Indiana will go in 1876. Republicans who have not acted with their party for several years in that State are said to have resumed their old places in the ranks of the party of progress, and expressed their purpose to aid in securing a complete Republican victory. The victories of last week have made a visible impression upon the party throughout the State.

SOME of the indirect consequences of the moral effluvia arising from that disgraceful Brooklyn scandal are, even thus early, beginning to appear. The value of real estate in that city is said to have been damaged by it very considerably. Once there was a tendency for New York people to move to Brooklyn in order to have a quiet and respectable home, now they go to other suburbs. The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Chronicle* says: "You will find no people of wealth or of high tone moving into Brooklyn, as once was the case. On the other hand the better class desire to leave." Plymouth church, too, has undoubtedly got its death sentence. It may hang together while BEECHER retains his powers, but it is doubtful if ten years from now sees anything of it left. It is a sorry picture.

THE receipts from internal revenue during the present month thus far are about half a million a day, and the bureau anticipates a total revenue for the month of fully twelve millions. They are thus larger than the estimates require them to be at the present time in order to make good the estimates for the year, and they promise to increase during the next two months. It was expected that the internal taxes would yield this year $107,000,000, and it is now almost certain that they will, instead, amount to at least $110,000,000. The customs revenues will also, it is thought, reach the figures of the estimates. Judge KELLEY'S gloomy opinion that the revenues of the fiscal year would fall considerably below the estimates of the Treasury Department, does not seem likely to be verified by the fact.

THE New York *Times* of Monday publishes a liberal outline of the work proposed for the International Geographical Congress, which is to meet in Paris next July. The topics to be discussed are very numerous, many of them being of immediate practical value, particularly those which relate to the methods by which it is proposed for all nations to arrive at some common understanding as to the data on which scientific calculations may be based. Great efforts have been made to render it one of the most conspicuous gatherings in the history of modern Europe; and from the number and variety of the topics presented, the activity of geographers, the efforts of the Paris Geographical Society and the co-operation of nearly all the governments of Europe, there is little doubt that there will be an unprecedented gathering of men of genius and science during the eight days' session of the Congress.

THE grand reunion, at Chicago, of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the Union, for which such extensive and generous preparations have been made, commences to-day, continuing through three days. The celebration will be, in many respects, the most imposing and notable event of the character that has ever occurred in the country. The invitations thereto magnanimously include "all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and indivisible." Every ex-rebel soldier or sailor, therefore, who now keeps step to the music of the Union, will be made equally welcome with the brave hearts who fought so long and heroically to defend it from vast assault of treason. Chicago never does things by halves. She is as spirited and thorough in her public and private liberalities and hospitalities as she is swift and aggressive in her commercial and industrial life, and her reception of the congregated thousands of veterans of unequal rank but equal patriotism, gathered from all quarters of the Republic which their value helped to preserve, will undoubtedly be of a character to the full as princely as their deserts are noble.

ONE of the most valuable features of the proceedings of the American Social Science Association, which assembled in annual session at Detroit, yesterday, will be the consideration of the subject of school hygiene, with special reference to ventilation. Next in importance to the command, "let there be light," mental and material, in our public school-houses, is the injunction, "let there be air." There is hardly a school-house in the country in which the air is up to the standard of purity. The limit allowed by sanitarians is six parts of carbonic acid to ten thousand of air contaminated by respiration. Pure air of the country contains four parts in ten thousand. Much has been said and written, and many experiments and inventions have been suggested and tried, but they have all seemed to fail in the essential point of inducing a constant and uniform change of air without producing draughts. An English scientist named TOMES, claims, however, to have solved the question, by providing upright inlets of air at some distance from the ceiling. This, striking against the ceiling, is diffused over the room like water from a fountain. In this way, it is claimed a draft of cold air pouring upon the heads of those in the room is avoided, while a constant current of air is maintained. The outlets are left to take care of themselves. Of his experiments in a certain court room, the impure air of which had often compelled the premature adjournment of the court, the London *Times* says:

"In this room Mr. Tobin placed under the floor three horizontal shafts communicating with the outer air, and from these introduced at different points eight vertical shafts, five inches in diameter and rising four feet above the floor. From each shaft there ascends to the ceiling an unbroken current of the outer air like a fountain, or like a column of smoke when the barometer is high. The current will support feathers or wool, or other light substances, and has so little tendency to spread laterally that it can be made to influence half the flame of a candle while the other half remains undisturbed. The result has been to render the atmosphere of the courtroom as the outer air, and the same system has been since applied in the Council Chamber, in the Liverpool Police Court, in St. George's Hospital, London, and in several other public and private buildings, with uniformly successful effect. For rooms which are provided with side windows, Mr. Tobin has devised a plan of admitting vertically ascending currents through common window sashes by means of openings of small caliber, not visible unless sought for, and absolutely free from draughts, the incoming air, if desired, being filtered from dust and moisture by passing through cotton wool. The simplicity and effectiveness of this system are such that there ought not, in the course of another twelve month, to be a single 'stuffy' sitting-room, bed room, church, school-room, lawcourt or theater in the country. The entrance currents, whether obtained by shafts or by window openings, are entirely uninfluenced by rain or wind, and admit neither; and the only counterbalancing disadvantage attending the system is that the use of a room ventilated by either method is followed by a very speedy intolerance of the ordinary atmosphere of domestic interiors."

The Detroit *Post*, from whose columns we derive the above extract, would do well to direct the attention of the savans now in session in that city to this important hygienic invention.

WE OBSERVE, from the last annual report of the Chicago Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, just published, that the County Board has regularly for the last three years made an annual appropriation to aid it in carrying out its humane purposes. The Allegheny county society, less fortunate, is wholly dependant for its material resources on membership fees and fines imposed in cases of conviction. In view of this fact, as well as of the beneficial results which have already arisen from the zealous efforts of the society to enforce the law, and the consideration that its present cramped sphere of operations might be very considerably enlarged were its resources more ample, the strong claims which it has on the practical sympathy of the community become at once apparent. Of all the societies of similar character in the country, there is probably not one that can show a larger proportionate amount of good accomplished, during the period of its existence, than ours, and it deserves the cordial co-operation of every right-thinking man and woman in these cities. It has contributed greatly to the suppression of acts of cruelty, and to make those who are inclined to practice cruelty respect those who endeavor to prevent it. Not long ago the impression prevailed among many who are accustomed to treat animals in every conceivable manner, that ownership carried with it the right to lash and club them at will in the vain endeavor to make them perform impossibilities, without violation of the restraints of any law; but, however, the conviction that public sentiment is strongly opposed to cruelty, and that the society is determined to enforce the law against it, has corrected this vicious impression to a marked degree. It is to be hoped the time will presently come when humane instruction will everywhere form an important part of public education. The objects of the society should commend it to the active countenance and support of the public, generally.

THE Kentucky Democratic Platform has but one plank—State Rights. All national questions were ignored by the Democratic Convention of that State, and all State questions received the go-by, except as they may be involved in the State Rights idea. The one resolution adopted consists mainly, it is true, of a protest against any invasion of the rights of a State by the National Government; but the plain purport of it, aside from that, is an assertion of the sovereignty of the States, which implies their right to secede from the Union whenever they choose to exercise it.

This is the one idea of the Democratic party as it now exists, and is its only idea. It is unable to present anything like unity of sentiment upon the tariff, finance, or other important national questions. Upon all the exciting topics that immediately concern the public it is hopelessly divided, and unable to make a deliverance that will command general assent. It therefore passes all such questions by, and contents itself with the resolutions of 1798, which commit it to the policy of maintaining the independent sovereignty of the several States. Upon that point it is united; upon all others it is divided into warring fragments.

The fight between the two national parties will therefore be narrowed down to the one point which brought on the war of the slaveholders' rebellion, and which was thought by many to have been decided finally by the issue of that conflict. The Democratic party refuses to accept the decision then rendered. It therefore re-asserts the principle which led to the outbreak of war in 1861, and insists upon fighting out another battle upon it, politically. Whatever people may think or platforms may say, this is, and is to be, the one grand dividing question between the Democratic and Republican parties.

AN EVENING paper charges the COMMERCIAL with being "frantically eager to take away from Governor TILDEN the credit of having exposed the canal ring of New York." When he deserves credit, we will very gladly accord it to him. The simple fact is, that the vanity of the man has led him to believe that he is the fittest person within the party for President, and as the canals of that State are, to a great extent, a national work, in which the whole country is interested as a means of cheap water transit of cereals to the seaboard, he hoped to make a great capital by his pretended attack upon corruption. TILDEN'S honesty is of too recent discovery for him or his friends to brag of it. For years he had been the side partner of TWEED, MORRISSEY, CONNELLY and the rest of the gang in running State conventions, packing caucusses and defeating the will of the people, yet he had no protest to offer. Already the public are beginning to see through the clap-trap of this fellow, this ex-pal of a convict and fugitives, and are dropping him lest they should burn their hands.

JUDGE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of Tatnall county, said: "We have a herculean task before us if we want the rising generation to be anything. Money is not all. We may accumulate the riches of Golconda, and what will it all be to our children if they are destitute of character and principle?" That is the case precisely, Judge. The South is not suffering for money. She has not the riches of Golconda, but she has good crops, year by year, and honest labor meets with good return. It is not money she wants, but character and principle, and it is from that lack she is now suffering. If she had all the wealth of the world she would simply be in the position of a rowdy and blackguard suddenly grown rich. Millions upon millions flow into the South annually for her cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar, so that she has, in herself, all the elements of prosperity; but she does not know how to profit by them, and never will until she learns to unlearn the foolish lessons hitherto taught her.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The National Millers' Association meets in St. Louis to-day.

The first woman physician in Canada has just been licensed to practice.

Some one of these days, when it has time, the *Post* should wash its type.

The International Typographical Union opens a four days' annual session at Boston, June 7.

Suppose the long and the short of it should be a reconciliation between Tilton and his wife?

The Mississippi river at New Orleans has not been within five feet of high water mark this year.

The third General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church will assemble in Chicago to-morrow.

Only *one* female was saved out of 103 lady passengers on board the ill-fated "Schiller," or of the 385 in all.

The late frosts have proven a blessing in disguise to many portions of the South, by destroying the army worm.

Millville, New Jersey, was so overturned by a recent murder that the body was locked up and the murderer slept at a hotel.

Some of the South Carolina Grangers are combining to build an extensive cotton mill on the Saluda river. That's sensible.

The British survey of Palestine makes rapid progress. The last place identified is Bethabara, the ford of the Jordan where John baptized.

Whitelaw Reid has become a convert to the Darwinian theory of man's origin. Studying his features in the mirror was probably the cause.

The Missouri river has gone into the real estate business this spring, and yanked in a number of valuable farms in Missouri and Kansas.

The Baltimoreans don't know what to drink. The hydrant water tastes fishy, and the pump and well water is so impure that it produces typhoid.

The seventh annual International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations will meet in Hamburg, Germany, August 14 to 18, inclusive.

The total number of short-horn cattle sold last year in the United States was 2,676, the amount paid for them being $1,031,005, an average of $407 a head.

The lawyers and soldiers have divided the Presidency between them ever since the formation of the Government. It should be the turn of the journalists, next.

It appearing that the spinal column sometimes acts as a sort of substitute for the brain, the *Post* proposes to get a phrenologist to map out the bumps on its back bone.

The latest advices from the Mexican border seem to indicate that raids into Texas have ceased and the marauders dispersed to save themselves from arrest and punishment.

In 1767, Sir Cloudsley Shovel, with two thousand British seamen, perished on almost the same rocks on which the steamship "Schiller" went down on Friday night.

Disgusted, no doubt, with the scandal, an immense wharf, covered with coal, men, teams and sheds, quietly and suddenly slipped into the East river at Brooklyn the other day.

After a critical examination and comparison of the raisins produced in California with the Malaga, the New York grocery trade declare them superior to the imported article.

The reports concerning the condition of crops throughout Kansas are uniformly encouraging. The wheat is coming on nicely everywhere, and the corn prospect was never better.

There has lately been a considerable investment of Northern capital in mineral lands in Campbell county, Virginia, the iron ore being suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

It is now generally believed that the wholesale slaughter of the prairie hen in the Western States has been one of the principal causes of the alarming increase of grasshoppers during late years.

If the Southern people are so very poor, how does it come about that they have so much time and money to squander on horse-races? The papers are filled with accounts of their "Spring Meetings."

In Europe the very simple device of having bills of different values made of different sizes, prevents their being altered from one denomination to another. Our wiseacres haven't thought of that plan, yet.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue is fat, honest, solemn and slow, and one of his friends says, "the stealing that will be done, *without his knowledge*, in connection with his bureau, will be enormous."

There is a sturdy old Democrat out West who demands the instant decapitation of "Old Probabilities," on the ground that the Government is paying a salary to a man who derives assistance from demoniac sources.

PERSONAL.

The ex-wife of the late Senator Sumner is soon to marry Henry Jones, a clerk in the New York Custom House.

The Chinese population of San Francisco have heathenishly bestowed upon the revivalist Hammond the title of "Muchee Jumpee."

The mother of Olive Logan and Hon. Charles Logan, United States Minister to Chili, is lying dangerously ill at her residence in Philadelphia.

General Spinner has discovered an outlet for his energies. When he is retired from the Treasurership he intends to turn fisherman, and see what can be done for suffering humanity in the study of pisciculture.

A popular lady authoress, living in New York, whose writings are appreciated by every lover of fiction in the country, on Monday evening last was arrested in that city for drunkenness, but discharged at the station house and sent home.

Mrs. Sarah Clinton, daughter of John Adams, Sr., has just died at Fly creek, Otsego county, New York, in her ninetieth year. One of the intimate friends of the family was David Shipman, the original of the famous "Leatherstocking" of Fenimore Cooper. Cooper, in his book, makes "Leatherstocking" go West, and there leaves him, but it seems that he returned to Fly creek, and was buried there, in the Adams burying-ground, in the year 1815.

Francis J. Hall, a young man of Chicago, who inherits a roving disposition, is about to embark upon an original expedition. Though but seventeen years of age, he has mapped out for himself a route for a tour through Scotland, England and the continent of Europe, having completed which he will wander round the world. Meantime he proposes to earn his own living and pay his way. If he succeeds he will show himself to be possessed of more than average pluck, ingenuity and ability.

Judge Neilson, who is trying the Tilton-Beecher case, has been very little known in New York. Brooklyn has been run as a close corporation. A half-dozen men hold the great offices and keep them in their vest pockets. At a convention time they get together and make a distribution. One man claims the county, another has a friend that he wishes to be made Mayor, another has a relative that must be made a judge. Judge Neilson was a very ordinary lawyer, so accounted. He was doing a very snug, unostentatious business. His son married Senator Murphy's daughter. Of course Neilson must be provided for. Senator Murphy took as his share the City Judgeship and gave it to his son's father-in-law—a pretty good slice, an office that holds for fifteen years with a salary of ten thousand dollars a year attached to it.

THE Postmaster General has just issued a circular prescribing the rates of postage under the general postal union concluded at Berne, Switzerland, October 9, 1874, between the United States and all of the powers of Europe excepting France. The uniform union rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the postal union, without distinction, shall be as follows: For prepaid letters, five cents per fifteen grammes; for unpaid letters, ten cents per fifteen grammes; for postal cards, two cents each; for newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, two cents each; for other printed matter, samples of merchandise and all articles other than newspapers enumerated in article four of the treaty, two cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction thereof. These rates will be levied and collected on and after July 1, 1875, on the correspondence to and from all the contracting States except France; and on and after January 1, 1876, on the correspondence to and from France.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican committee of Lebanon county met on Monday morning and elected C. R. Lantz, Esq., Senatorial, and Messrs. W. M. Kaufman and C. W. Carmany Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention. They are instructed for Hon. G. Dawson Coleman for State Treasurer.

A short time ago Senator Cameron was quoted as a supporter of the third term project. Now that the detective press begins to find it convenient to embroil him into an alleged quarrel with the President, it is reported that he is violently opposed to that project. We happen to known that his relations with the President are extremely pleasant and mutually cordial.—*National Republican.*

General.

The Cincinnati *Times* says: "No Democratic rooster tunes his lay over Indiana."

The St. Louis *Republican*, looking forward to the next Presidential campaign, says: "Unless the independent element can be caught and fixed, Democratic defeat is assured."

The Republican victory at Fort Wayne last Tuesday was the most sweeping for years. Out of a total of 4,517 votes cast, 1,985 were Republican. Indiana "reform" is beginning to react beautifully.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* says: "Our very strongest objection to the Romish Church is that, not content with religion, it has become a powerful political agent. It aims to rule the country through the Democratic party."

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, who, since the break-up of the Mexican excursion party, has been the guest of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, tells an interviewer that "the feeling of the people of the South, at bottom, is resentful and their professions unsound."

The Democratic organs are somewhat worried over the speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Steel, Delegate from Wyoming Territory, indorsing the administration of Indian affairs in his locality. As Steel is a Democrat, his approval of Republican officials was unexpected by his partisan associates.

Jeff. Davis advises white southerners, who have sons to "launch upon the world," to do the launching in Texas. The increase of the colored population in Mississippi causes Jeff's moments of despondency. And, besides, his princely plantation in that State is now owned and cultivated by one of his former chattles."

Those Nova Scotians are original. The speaker of their assembly proved to be a "puttyhead" or worse—not an unprecedented experience. Instead of taking out their disappointment in weak rejoicings, the blue-nosed lawmakers calmly went into secret session, discussed the case, passed a resolution declaring the chair vacant, and elected a new man.

The New Orleans *Times* takes no stock in the declaration of the timid Democrats that the party can't stand a candidate from the South on the Presidential ticket in 1876. "The nomination" it says, "of a Southern man—a man who has the confidence and reflects the true sentiments of the South—for Vice President, ought not to be unpopular in any section of the country. Certainly it would strengthen the bonds between the two sections in many ways. The consciousness of past injustice to the South would create a sympathy in the North for such a nomination. In supporting a Southern man the North would express a confidence which would be appreciated and reciprocated by the South."

There is little reason to doubt that the South is just now in a tranquil condition. Horace White and two or three friends went to the summit of Mount Vesuvius the other day, and found it entirely peaceful and harmless. But that didn't prove that it hadn't been in a state of eruption before or that it wouldn't break out with violent fury again. This is not the season for disturbances in the South. It is the time for political tranquility. It is said, by way between the elections. There is no special occasion for intimidation or outrage. And every lover of his country will hope that this improved state of affairs will continue.—*Albany Journal.*

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, whose candor and good judgment are conceded, said to a *Graphic* interviewer respecting his recent Southern trip: "We mingled with the old native people, and they assured us that everything was joyful except for the carpet-baggers. The Northern people resident there always said that except for the military they had no security of life or property. We could not reconcile such opposite accounts, and so, when the officers of the garrisons of the regular army, who are neither carpet-baggers nor natives. These we inquired of at Charleston, Atlanta and Memphis. They told us, without passion or complaint, that their wives and families were never visited socially by the Southern ladies, nor did they receive any of the courtesies of intercourse common to civilization and always made the especial boast of Southerners. I therefore made up my mind that the people of the South, at bottom, was resentful and their professions unsound."

The New York *Sun* is a "Reform" journal, and yet it is not entirely pleased with what was said and done at the recent Schurz banquet. It says: There were some gentlemen at the Delmonico (Schurz) dinner with whom we would not take cabin or steerage passage in any voyage of discovery to seek out and elect honest men to our high trusts. The transcendental of octogenarians and the pompous prattle of political fledglings may be pleasing to other eyes and ears, but they have no seduction for us. We lost a glorious cause at Appomattox, however, to fools and demagogues in white robes. Too history of that fatal gathering is yet to be written.

It is pretended that Catholics have entered into an alliance with the Democracy and formed a new party, although it is well known by Republican journals that no such alliance exists.—*Catholic Universe.*

Not a new party, but the Democratic party aided by the Roman Catholic element so far as the Catholic authorities can control that element. The *Universe* says no such alliance exists. Let us see. When the Geghan bill was pending in the Legislature Mr. Geghan wrote to Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Cincinnati, and, speaking for the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a member, said:

"We have a prior claim upon the Democratic party. The elements composing the Democratic party in Ohio to-day—fully two-thirds of said party—are made up of Irish and German Catholics, and they have been always loyal and faithfully to the interests of the party. *Hence the party is under obligations to us and we have a perfect right to demand of them*, as a party, inasmuch as they are in control of the State Legislature and State Government, and we by both our means and votes placed them where they are to-day, that they should as a party redress our grievances."

Shortly after this letter was written Mr. Geghan had a meeting with Archbishop Purcell, and in the next number of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* was an editorial demanding the passage of the Geghan bill on peril of losing the Roman Catholic vote in case the bill was not passed. That article said among other things:

"*The political party with which nineteenths of the Catholic voters affiliate on account of past services that they will never forget, now control the State. Withdraw the support which Catholics have given to it and it will fall in this city, country and State as a party, and it has risen to its long lost position and power. That party is now on trial.* Mr. Geghan's bill will test the sincerity of its professions."

The great bill had the desired effect, and the bill was passed by a party vote. The *Catholic Telegraph* told the Democratic members they were good and faithful servants and that they would be remembered. The Democratic party was promised "the solid, unbroken vote of the Catholic citizens of the State" at the fall elections. The *Catholic Universe* itself broke into a delirium of rejoicing, and promised similar reward to those who had aided the passage of the bill.

But the *Universe* may be right, after all. The Roman Catholic church may not have formed an alliance with the Democratic party. That is not its way. It may have one despotically commands and the other servilely obeys.—*Cleveland Herald.*

CROP NOTES.

In Missouri the fruit has been seriously damaged.

It is thought the per centage of loss of fruit from recent frosts in the Eastern and Middle States will range up as high as forty.

The McMinville (Tenn.) *Era* says the growing wheat is very promising in that vicinity, and that the fruit crop is in a fair condition.

Fruit cultivators in Iowa declare that the prospects of a fair yield in that section are good, and that the State will gather an average amount of this kind of produce.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says it is estimated that the fruit yield this summer will be quadruple that of last year, and the largest ever known in the South. In this abundance, Louisiana is to offer the first fruit crop she has ever produced.

The Nashville *Union* says: "The general opinion appears to be that the fruit, with the exception of apples, has been seriously injured, and that peaches, plums, pears and cherries will be unusually small. Of apples there will be over a fair yield."

Household Words.

Stop your noise! Shut up this minute! I'll box your ears! Hold your tongue! Let me be! Get out! Behave yourself! I won't! You shall! Never mind! You'll catch it! Put away those things! You'll kill yourself! Mind your own business! I'll tell ma! You mean thing! There, I told you so! I did! I will have it! Oh, look what you have done! 'Twas you! Won't you catch it, though! It's my house! Who's afraid of you? Get out of this room directly! Do you hear me? Dear me, I never did such a thing in all my born days!—*Church Union.*

Practice versus Theory.

The theory of diseases accepted by physicians is, that symptoms are merely sympathetic indications of its existence, and have in most instances little or nothing to do with fixing its locality. The practice, however, is diametrically opposed to their theory, for they administer medicines which affect symptoms only. The remarkable cures of dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, rheumatism, general debility, urinary and kidney troubles, and malarial fevers, wrought by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, could never have been accomplished by remedies which addressed themselves merely to the removal of any one of the manifold and complicated symptoms to which these maladies give rise. Acting, as the Bitters do, directly upon the stomach and tributary organs, overcoming their irregularities and endowing them with renewed vigor, they control, as it were, the springs of vitality, purify and invigorate the entire system, and dispersing all those harrassing symptoms which proceeded from their misdirection and contamination.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5% Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fouansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

SHERIFF.

FOR SHERIFF—

R. H. FIFE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—

WM. J. DIEHL,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY RECORDER.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—

RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

AUGUSTUS BECKERT,

OF FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to decision of Republican Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES G. MURRAY,

UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND,

63d Pa. Vols.,

WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CLERK OF COURTS.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

WM. H. M'CLEARY,

TENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

JOSEPH H. GRAY,

Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN,

Late Colonel 155th Pa. Vols.

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in that city. The goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the softer mixtures for winter overcoatings are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP—
The undersigned have this day entered into a Partnership for the Practice of the Profession.
M. O. JONES, M. D.,
133 Wylie avenue.
W. S. FOSTER, M. D.,
131 Wylie avenue.
May 4, 1875.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARCTIC HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
RE-OPENS SIXTH MONTH (JUNE) 1ST. For Rooms apply to
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor,
717 Willow street, Phila., or at Capo May.

The Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.
This Favorite Summer Resort will be opened on the summit of the Alleghenies, will open for the reception of guests JUNE 15, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and Grounds since last season. For further particulars, address, at either of the following places, the Proprietors, G. W. MULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.; at Cloud Hotel, Phila.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh.

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pitt.burgh, Pa.
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,
Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

WANTED.
Agents in every town and county to sell
SUTOR'S PATENT AGITATING GRATE
"COMFORT."
The Greatest Invention of the Age and a Reliable Remedy for SMOKY AND DUSTY FIRE PLACES. No Fire Place should be without one. Call on or address
SUTOR & BRICE,
166 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A Liberal Discount to our Agents. MWF

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
OFFERED AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
New Summer Dress Goods!
Black Hernanias and Grenadines,
From Lowest to Finest Qualities.
MOST DECIDED BARGAINS IN
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.
Splendid Quality at 87½c.
NEW BARGAINS TO-DAY.
At 25c, Best Bargains we have offered this season, extra wide Mohair Pongees, well worth 40c per yard.
From 22c to 37½c, New Invisible Plaids.
At 25c, Handsome New Diagonal Mohairs.
At 10c and 12½c, New Summer Dress Goods.
At 50c, Real Silk and Wool Pongees.
Mourning Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS!
At $1 25, Extra Quality Black Dress Silks, well worth $1 50.
At $1 50, our Special Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
Best Black Dress Silks, at equally low prices.
New Plain and Colored Striped Dress Silks.
At $3 50, Extra Quality Plain Colored Dress Silks, worth $2 00.
Latest Spring and Summer Styles.
Ladies' Ready-Made Suits,
New Cashmere Shawls,
New Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Shawls, of every description.
NEW AND DESIRABL
STRIC
TLY BU
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
77 and 79 Ma
WHOLESA
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WINDOWS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, &c., is now complete, and surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
1875. April. 1875.
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade,
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.
COLORS!
DRY AND IN OIL,
AT COST!
Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present Stock at cost. The Stock is now complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail if personally.
PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,
Formerly Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,
137 FIRST AVENUE.
For Sale.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS
Plain Spring Wagons,
Farm Wagons,
Heavy and Light Wagons,
All kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows.
Manufact

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1875.

Extended conversation with bank officers and private bankers to-day elicits no news of importance in regard to the financial condition of this city. The forms for making up the bank statement called for May 1st were received to-day, and we give a number of these reports to our readers in this issue.

—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1875. Number of banks 2,029:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 951,826,166 19
Overdrafts	4,559,123 25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	283,682,950 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	14,292,200 00
U. S bonds on hand	18,262,150 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	28,283,811 69
Due from approved reserve agents	89,201,175 34
Due from other national banks	44,720,394 11
Due from State banks and bankers	12,724,243 97
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	29,430,952 12
Current expenses	7,790,581 88
Premiums paid	9,066,680 92
Checks and other cash items	11,734,782 42
Exchanges for clearing house	31,127,796 39
Bills of other national banks	18,878,475 00
Bills of State banks	39,922 00
Fractional currency	3,008,502 12
Specie	18,647,106 17
Legal tender notes	7,513,170 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	37,230,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	16,718,712 43
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	4,256,207 31
Aggregate	$1,869,819,753 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 406,277,901 00
Surplus fund	51,339,079 67
Undivided profits	51,699,243 67
National bank notes outstanding	324,525,349 00
State bank notes outstanding	824,576 00
Dividends unpaid	1,691,255 48
Individual deposits	647,235,879 40
U. S. deposits	1,971,332 75
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,320,414 16
Due to other national banks	137,735,121 41
Due to State banks and bankers	55,294,653 81
Notes and bills rediscounted	2,841,669 29
Bills payable	4,286,435 57
Aggregate	$1,869,819,753 22

—The law of labor conspiracy was expounded to the Grand Jury by the Recorder of London, at the Central Criminal Court recently, and in the present condition of industries of England and this country, it is desirable that there should be an understanding of the law relating to "strikes." The Recorder said that in order to constitute a criminal conspiracy there must be a combination either to effect an unlawful object, or to effect an object, whether lawful or unlawful, by unlawful means. Employers have a right to say that in future they will not employ men who are not willing to be paid in a certain way; and the men have a right to say that they will not work on these terms. The men have a right, as a body, to agree together that they will not work on those terms, and that they will endeavor to persuade others to come to the same determination. But by the criminal law amendment act it is made an offense to molest or obstruct any person by watching or besetting any place, or the approach to such place where his business is carried on, with a view to coerce such person to alter his mode of carrying on his business. And, of course, it is an offense at common law to use violence or intimidation against the employer or those of the men who do not join in the strike. The law of labor conspiracy is, however, coming to be more and more regulated by statute.

—Current statistics go to show that there has been a steady moderate contraction of the currency under the acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, amounting to between one and two million dollars per month. This has been mainly in consequence of the surrender of their circulation by country banks, particularly in the West. Banking is now free, and those bankers who are disposed to realize on their bonds at the current high premium affirm that they can get the circulation back whenever they want it, and by re-purchasing the bonds at less than they sell them for. A good many are also dissatisfied with the continual demands of the Bureau of Printing for more greenbacks, and a good many also say that there is now enough and more than enough in circulation at present to justify a bank in keeping any more of its capital locked up in bonds in the Treasury than it is required to by law. Mr. John Thompson, the banker, supplies the following table, showing the positive contraction that has taken place under the recent acts of Congress, to 1st instant:

National bank notes contracted by depositing greenbacks	$(17,236,057
Less new national bank circulation issued up to April 1, 1875	3,760,660
	$14,750,457
Add greenbacks retired, viz.: 80 per cent. on $3,356,600 new national bank circulation issued up to date, April 1, 2,845,280	
Absolute contraction from June 20, 1874, to April 1, 1875	$16,584,717
Increase of greenbacks	1,865,283
Total contraction	$18,450,000

It is, therefore, manifestly absurd to attribute any part of the increased premium on gold to an expansion of the currency under the recent acts, as some writers have done. The real premium on gold, in its bearing on foreign exchanges, has tended to lower the price of silver, and the Government has continued opportunity to lay in a large stock on the most favorable terms. The mints are running at their full capacity, and the silver bullion on hand will last at least through the fiscal year. A Washington dispatch says that the conditions for the preparation for the payment of silver are said to be unusually favorable, and if gold should fall to 110, or even 112½, by next September, the present high rate will not have disturbed in the least whatever effectiveness the Funding bill would have had under any circumstances. By September 30 the Government will have $7,000,000 of silver coin. The Treasury officers generally expect gold to fall in price within a few weeks.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, May 10, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At the opening of the market this morning prices reflected the general good tone and better feeling which characterized the closing of business on Saturday, but rumors of all sorts, adverse to Erie, caused a heavy break in the stock which monopolized the time of the market. As there has been no substantial reaction in Erie the general opinion is toward lower prices, which has in a large degree influenced weak holders of other stocks to sell out their holdings.

Of all the rumors afloat concerning Erie we are unable to get any of them confirmed, and this strengthens our belief that to-day's operations are based upon a desire to obtain more stock for manipulative purposes before the closing of transfer books in June, looking to the ultimate control of the road in connection with the Union Pacific. The foreign bulks were purchasers of the stock at the decline, notwithstanding a very positive feeling produced by the decline in Erie the general market has shown more strength than could have been expected, and prices have comparatively yielded but a little.

The annual election for officers of the Stock Exchange was held to-day, and the attention of a large number of our brokers has been monopolized by it.

From our standpoint we are inclined to think that the assault on Erie has spent its force, and although prices may go off a trifle more stocks are now a good purchase.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 11, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	122¾		122¾			122¾
5-20s, 1862	116⅜		116⅜			116⅜
5-20s, 1864	118		118			118
5-20s, 1865	119⅝		119⅝			119⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	121⅛		121⅛			121⅛
5-20s, 1867	122¾		122¾			122¾
5-20s, 1867, registered						
5-20s, 1868	123¼		123¼			123¼
10-40's	116⅜		116⅜			116⅜
10-40's, coupons	117⅜		117⅜			117⅜
Currency 6's	123¾		123¾			123¾
New 4 per cents	109¾		109¾			109¾
Western Union Tel	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	78⅞	78⅞
Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43	43	43
Panama		152	153		152	
Adams Express		93				
Wells-Fargo Express		66			67	
American Express		64¼			64¼	
United States Express		50			50	
New York Central	97⅛		97⅜		97⅛	
Erie	25¾		26¼		25¾	25¾
Michigan Central	71¾		72		71¾	
Michigan Southern	71⅜	71⅜	70⅝	70½	70½	71
Illinois Central	104		104			104
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	90		90			90
Chicago & Northw'n	41⅞	41¾		40⅞	41	41¼
Do preferred	58	58		58		58
Rock Island	104¾	104¾		104¾	104⅝	104⅝
St. Paul, common		36	36¼	36¼		36¼
Do preferred	58					
Wabash, common		12¾		12¾	12¾	12¾
Fort Wayne		96				
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
Union Pacific	75¾					
Harlem	125¾	125¾		125¾		125¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	24½	24½		24½		24½
Atlantic & Pacific						
Do preferred						
Iron Mountain						
C., C. & I. C		60¼		59¾		59¾
Tennessee, old						
Tennessee, new						
South Carolina, Apr						
South Carolinas, July						
Missouri 6's						

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50½	
Reading, sales	52½	
United Co's. of N. Jersey		130
Oil Creek, sales	93	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley, sales	97	
Central Transportation	45	45½
Empire do	34	34½
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b., sales	77	81

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 115¾.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

STERLING

Dull at 487@487¼ for sixty days, and 490@490¼ for sight.

GOLD

opened and closed at 115¾, with sales in the interim at 115¾@115⅞, carrying rates 1 per cent., and for borrowing 3@4 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $397,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Customs receipts $493,000. Produce exports for the week $5,900,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following officers of the Stock Exchange were elected for the ensuing year: George W. McLean, President; Moses A. Wheelock, Chairman; J. Mitchell, Vice Chairman; D. C. Hays, Treasurer, and E. G. Schermerhorn, Secretary.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet. The stock market was weak and quiet early in the day, and prices made a decline of from ¼@1¼ per cent., with the chief decline in Pacific Mail, which was closely followed by Erie. Later in the day there was a recovery, on a very quiet business, with the chief advance in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. During the last hour of business the market was strong and higher, with an advance of from ¼@¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Panama made the greatest advance, rising from 152 to 155. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was next, and rose from 2¾ to 2¾, on a rumor that the steamer Faraday had picked up the direct cable. Union Pacific was active and advanced from 74¾ to 75¾. Northwestern common rose from 40¾ to 41¾, and St. Paul common from 36¼ to 37¼. Western Union was exceptionally weak, and declined to 78½, on a rumor in regard to the direct cable. At the close the price recovered to 79. The remainder of the list was firm with slight fluctuations. Transaction 186,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern, 4,000 St. Paul, 68,000 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, and 9,000 Rock Island.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	64½	Wabash	12¾
W. U. Tel	78½	Do preferred	29
Quicksilver	15	Fort Wayne	98
Adams Express	102½	Terre Haute	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	66	Do preferred	21
American Express	64½	Chicago & Alton	105¼
U. S. Express	48½	Do preferred	119
Pacific Mail	42⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	28½
New York Central	103	Clev., Col. & Cin	88½
Erie	27¼	Burlington & Q	119½
Do preferred	59	Lake Shore	71
Harlem	125½	Panama	155
Do preferred	134	C. & A.	75½
Mich. Central	71⅞	Illinois Central	104
Cleveland & Pitts.	92	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	2¾
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pacific stk	75¾
Do preferred	58½	Central Pacific bds	102½
Rock Island	104¾	Union Pacific bds	100½
N. J. Central	109	Del. & Lack	119½
St. Paul	37¼	Bankers' Bills	498
Do preferred	58¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	125¾	5-20's, 1867	123¾
5-20's, 1862	116¾	5-20's, 1868	123¾
5-20's, 1864	118	10-40's	117⅜
5-20's, 1865	120¾	New 5's	118
5-20's, 1865, new	121⅝	Currency 6's	125¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	103¾	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	74	N. Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	71	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	24		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, May 11, 1875. }

The movement of business to-day was generally satisfactory in grain, produce and provision circles, in all of which there was a fair demand for staples, and prices were usually well maintained The grain market is improving in activity with prices steady. Owing to the assuring character of crop prospects we may expect easier prices, although not lower ones here, from the fact that no such relative advance was made here as in the West. In produce there is a fair trade with apples, butter, potatoes, etc., steady, and eggs a shade easier under heavy receipts. Provisions are fairly active, with somewhat firmer quotations than those ruling at the close of last week, on hams, sugar-cured shoulders and dried beef, and a shade advance on lard in small packages. Groceries are active, with sugars and coffees extremely firm. Dry goods and notions are doing an active and satisfactory trade. Boots and shoes and hides and leather have picked up a good deal of activity during the last five weeks, and are now moving satisfactorily. Lumber, building material, hardware, glass, etc., are rather sluggish. Values generally are quite steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,607
Grain, bush	41,000
Apples, bbls	300
Butter, pkgs	63
Potatoes, bush	2,300
Bacon, tcs	50
Hay, bales	40
Provisions, pkgs	200
Whiskey, bbls	200

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market is gaining some activity and the tendency in the West is apparently reactionary, which, in connection with the more favorable advices from the crops, gives color to the belief that the late predictions of deficiencies cannot be realized to the end of affairs. Lower prices will not, however, probably rule in this section, as the tendency will be the advance here was by no means proportionate with that in the West. Wheat is quiet and prices are wholly nominal, as there is no stock offering at quotations which are given as follows: Spring, Choice, \$1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do \$1 38@1 38; amber do \$1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red, winter \$1 28@1 30. Corn is steady and transactions were moderately active to-day at the following quotations: We quote shelled at 88@89c for yellow; 87@88c for high mixed; 86@86c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and tending upward; prime white is firm at 70@72c for mixed. Rye is in less demand, but steady at \$1 17@1 20 per bushel. Barley is wholly nominal. Jobbing prices rule 5@8c above our quotations.

FLOUR—There is an active market and prices are firm. The reports received by city dealers as to the prospects of the new crop are more reassuring, but as the Pittsburgh flour market has now been relatively as high as other markets, it is not probable that lower prices will prevail soon. It is also worthy of note that, even at the advances recently made, flour is now \$1 60@1 25 cheaper than it was a year ago, and relatively to other articles of consumption is quite low. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at \$7 50@8 bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do \$6 80; red wheat flour \$6 40; in sacks 30c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice family, \$6 25@6 50; fancy do \$6 75@7 00; Wisconsin \$6 00@6 25; Minnesota \$6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour \$5 50@6 00; white do do \$6 00@6 25; Graham flour \$5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, \$2 25@2 50 per package; cornmeal \$3 25; oatmeal \$5 50@5 90.

HAY—There is a fair market with a firm feeling. We quote prime timothy, on track, at \$20 @20 50; mixed timothy at \$18 50@19 00; prairie \$16 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at \$24@26 00. Loose hay is selling at \$27 00@28 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a fair demand at steady prices. Bran is firm at \$16 00@16 50 per ton; fine middlings at \$15 50@15 90; coarse do \$16 00@16 50; mixed do \$16 00@16 50; corn meal at \$24@26 00.

MALT—There is little doing. We quote at \$1 30@1 35 per bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at \$1 45@1 50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There continues to be a good demand for choice apples, while the common qualities are neglected. We quote at \$3 25@3 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium \$2 00@3 00 per barrel. Sliced are neglected at \$2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price.

BEANS—The market is quiet and steady. Prices are easy.

BUTTER—The market continues steady under the influence of the cool weather which while favorable to production does not break down the milk supply to any great extent. New dairy is quoted at 23@30c ₱ lb; prime, 25 to 28c ₱ lb; fine would have had under any circumstances, but difficult to sell at a range of 12@20c.

CHEESE—Old cheese are active, and firm in price, though not quotably changed. We quote at 14½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 19@19½c; Sweitzer 19@19½c; Limburger and Pine Apple, 15@16c; cheese continues in light request and dull at about 11@ 12c for prime to choice.

EGGS—Are somewhat easier with very liberal receipts, amounting to-day to 210 packages. We quote at 13@14c ₱ dozen for fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at \$4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: Mixed, 37½@38c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 2 ₱ lb, 20@25c, as to quality.

MIXED MEATS—Is quoted at 4@5 ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at \$1 @1 15 ₱ gallon; in barrels \$1 00@1 05; in barrels 95@ \$1 00.

POTATOES—There is a moderately active market with prices firmly held. Prices are about steady at \$1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Pinkeyes \$1 05 ₱ bushel; other grades 95@\$1 00 ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at \$1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Pinkeye. Early Rose sold at \$4 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in good demand with the offerings rather light. We quote at 60@85c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries are easy at 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firmer at 10@10½c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 24@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 23c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at \$9 00 ₱ barrel; \$5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is scarce and in demand; quotable at \$7 50@8 25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed is quiet at \$2 62½@2 70 in round lots; \$2 25@2 50 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed quoted at \$1 95@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at \$3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do \$2 50; red-top do \$2 00. Onion sets are in demand at \$3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c ₱ gallon for pure cider.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at \$1 15@ 1 25 ₱ bushel. Onions dull at \$3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel.

Groceries.

There is an active trade in groceries, and there is a reasonably good prospect for a continuance of a satisfactory state of business. Sugars are firmly held and upward, although some houses with liberal stocks, laid in before the recent advance, are still selling ½c below our quotations. Syrups and molasses, which prices their stock could hardly be replaced. Coffees, molasses, syrups, &c., are steady and moderately active. Prices-current, thirty days time, are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	19½c	Confec'n'rs C	9¾@10c
Good Rio	19c	Extra C	yellow 9¼c
Java	25c	Extra B	yellow 9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Golden C	9¼@9½c
Rio, in papers	27c	New Orleans	8½@9¼c
Rio, in bulk	24c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in bulk	35c	Powdered	11½c
Young Hyson	50c@\$1 00	Granulated	11½c
Gunpowder	50c@\$1 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Imperial	50c@1 00	Strictly ch'c N.O.	72@75c
Japan	55c@1 00	Prime	70c
Oolong	55c@1 00	Good	68c
Fancy	1 00	*Syrups.*	
Souchong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Rice.		Sugar drips	65c
Choice Carol'a	8¾@8¾c	*Starch.*	₱ lb
Patna	7½@8c	Pearl	9½@10c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Resins.*	
Alb-pice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ box	\$3 00
Cassia, in bulk	15c	Valencia, ₱ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	\$1 35@1 40	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12 c
Smokes.		*Liquors.*	
Star, full weight	13½c	Irish soap ₱ bx	\$1 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Soda.		Castile soap ₱ lb	9½c
B-carb in kegs	6c	German mottled	7 c
B-carb, in papers	8c		

TOBACCO—Trade continues firm and active, in a wholesale and jobbing way, with quotations unchanged, as follows:

Manufactured.			
Spun roll	60@63c	Six Twist	42@45c
Black Navy	50@55c	Smoking—Grana.	
Black Twists	47@50c	Wrappers	55@75c
Virginia Navy	58@62c	*Leaf Tobacco.*	
Virginia Twists	58@64c	Western	leaf—
Virginia Cav	60@65c	Louisville Lugs	3@5½c
Double Thick	62@68c	West'n leaf—lugs	3@12c
Flounders	58@60c	Ohio Seed wrap'r	20@25c
Bright pounds	63c@1	Ohio seed fillers	9@12c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Conn. (choice)	
Rough & Ready	60@65c	Havana wr'p'r	\$1 75@2 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Havana fillers	\$ 75@1 25
Fine Cut	54@60c	*Cigars—*	
Cut and Dry	53@62c	Penn'a Seed	\$15@20
Scotch Snuff	45@55c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Snuff	40@45c	Havana	60@150

FISH—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel ₱ bbl	$22 00
No. 1 mess	21 00
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00
EXTRA No. 1 bay	13 00
No. 1 shore	14 00
Extra No. 2	11 00
No. 2 bay	11 00
No. 3	9 50
Herrings, codfish, medium, ₱ 100	6 00
Large do ₱ 100	6 50
Large do ₱ 100	6 50
Bloaters ₱ bx	2 25
Boneless codfish ₱ lb	7½@8c
White fish, ₱ half bbl	4 50
bbl	8 00
Lake herring, do	4 75
Lake trout do	6 00
Labrador herring	
₱ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Potomac do ₱ bbl	7 00
Round do	$6 25@6 75
Boneless ₱ lb	7½@8c

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 14c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 15½c ₱ lb; canvassed do 16c. Sugar cured shoulders at 11c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef—sugar cured, 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen \$7 00; ham sausage 10c. Miss PORK—The market is steady. We quote at \$23 50 per bbl.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; half bbls do 11c; in buckets, 11¾c; in 3-5 caddies, 12c; in 5 lb caddies do, 12¾c; in 3-5 pails do, 13¾c; in 5-5 do, 13¾c; in 6-5 do, 13¾c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at \$1 25 ₱ gallon; extra do \$1 15; No. 1 do 96c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾c ₱ lb for choice, and 7¾@8c for medium.

COUNTRY BACON—Commission merchants quote prices of country cured meats as follows: Hams 12¾@13c; shoulders 9@9½c; sides 12½@ 12¾c; country lard, prime 15@16c; other grades as to quality.

Petroleum.

There continues to be a rather sluggish market for crude and refined petroleum, prices being held at about the quotations that have ruled for the past three or four days. The movement of petroleum here so far this year is less than half what it was at the same period last year. Part of this falling off is no doubt due to the dullness in demand, but its main cause must be found in the discriminations against Pittsburgh interests made by the powers that control the principal transportation routes for this commodity. The principal part of the refined oil going East is by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over which there are a considerable amount of shipments daily. The movement of crude oil at present is by way of the Allegheny Valley road, which is the stage of water in the Allegheny river is such as to preclude receipts by barges.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells \$1 20@ 1 25; Union do \$1 17½@1 20; Penna. do \$1 15 @1 17½; immediate shipments 12½@12¾c. The business in crude continues limited, and prices are not very firm. Sales of 5 barrels are reported in Parkers, and 6,000 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED—The market is held here in about the previous condition of affairs, the movement being at about the usual stage of activity for the season. Buyers and offers as well as seemed to come to a dead halt. The transactions in all of the deliveries were even less than on any of the recent days of stagnation. United at the wells opened at \$1 20½ and closed nominally at 20½c. Refined in Pittsburgh was hardly anything doing and the quotations were merely nominal at \$1 40@1 45. The latter were the closing quotations for P. C. & St. L. United, at wells, \$1 21@1 22½; Union, at wells, \$1 19@1 20; Pennsylvania, at the wells, \$1 15@1 17½; immediate shipment, river delivery, \$1 20@1 22½; Karns at the wells, \$1 20@1 22½; Parkersburg, at the wells at 1 20@1 22½; Oil City, \$1 42½@1 45; Lower creek, \$1 40@1 42½; Upper creek, \$1 40@1 45¾.

1,000 bbls, United, at wells..... $1 22½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 1 21
1,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 1 21
1,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 1 21
1,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 1 20
1,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 1 20
2,000 bbls, F. T. pipe, at wells..... 1 17½
1,000 bbls, Karns pipe, at wells..... 1 20
1,500 bbls, Reliefpipe, at wells..... 1 12½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 1 15
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 1 15
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 1 15
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 1 15
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot..... 1 42
200 bbls, Upper Cross spot..... 1 42
360 bbls, Upper creek spot..... 1 40

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—Petroleum opens and closing dull and depressed feeling, and an absence of export demand. Prices are reduced 1c per gallon in bulk is quoted at 65@65c for spot and remainder of the month; do in shipping orders 65@65c; refined is quoted at 23c for spot and 15@16c up to May 20th; cases at 29@29c; naptha at 26c. Refined in Philadelphia is quoted at 25@c for spot, and 12@c for the rest of affairs. Lower prices will not, however, probably rule in this section, as the tendency will be the advance here was by no means proportionate with that in the West. Wheat is quiet and prices are wholly nominal, as there is no stock offering at quotations which are given as follows: Spring, Choice, \$1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do \$1 38@1 38; amber do \$1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red, winter \$1 28@1 30. Corn is steady and transactions were moderately active to-day at the following quotations: We quote shelled at 88@89c for yellow; 87@88c for high mixed; 86@86c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and tending upward; prime white is firm at 70@72c for mixed. Rye is in less demand, but steady at \$1 17@1 20 per bushel. Barley is wholly nominal. Jobbing prices rule 5@8c above our quotations.

FLOUR—There is an active market and prices are firm. The reports received by city dealers as to the prospects of the new crop are more reassuring, but as the Pittsburgh flour market has now been relatively as high as other markets, it is not probable that lower prices will prevail soon. It is also worthy of note that, even at the advances recently made, flour is now \$1 60@1 25 cheaper than it was a year ago, and relatively to other articles of consumption is quite low. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at \$7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do \$6 80; red wheat flour \$6 40; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice family, \$6 25@6 50; fancy do \$6 75@7 00; Wisconsin \$6 00@6 25; Minnesota \$6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour \$5 50@ 6 00; white do do \$6 00@6 25; Graham flour \$5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, \$2 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal \$3 25; oatmeal \$5 50@5 90.

HAY—There is a fair market with a firm feeling. We quote prime timothy, on track, at \$20 @20 50; mixed timothy at \$18 50@19 00; prairie \$16 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at \$24@26 00. Loose hay is selling at \$27 00@28 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a fair demand at steady prices. Bran is firm at \$16 00@16 50 per ton; fine middlings at \$15 50@15 90; coarse do \$16 00@16 50; mixed do \$16 00@16 50; corn meal at \$24@26 00.

MALT—There is little doing. We quote at \$1 30@1 35 per bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at \$1 45@1 50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There continues to be a good demand for choice apples, while the common qualities are neglected. We quote at \$3 25@3 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium \$2 00@3 00 per barrel. Sliced are neglected at \$2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price.

BEANS—The market is quiet and steady. Prices are easy.

BUTTER—The market continues steady under the influence of the cool weather which while favorable to production does not break down the milk supply to any great extent. New dairy is quoted at 23@30c ₱ lb; prime, 25 to 28c ₱ lb; fine would have had under any circumstances, but difficult to sell at a range of 12@20c.

CHEESE—Old cheese are active, and firm in price, though not quotably changed. We quote at 14½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 19@19½c; Sweitzer 19@19½c; Limburger and Pine Apple, 15@16c; cheese continues in light request and dull at about 11@ 12c for prime to choice.

EGGS—Are somewhat easier with very liberal receipts, amounting to-day to 210 packages. We quote at 13@14c ₱ dozen for fresh.

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MIXED MEATS—Is quoted at 4@5 ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at \$1 @1 15 ₱ gallon; in barrels \$1 00@1 05; in barrels 95@ \$1 00.

POTATOES—There is a moderately active market with prices firmly held. Prices are about steady at \$1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Pinkeyes \$1 05 ₱ bushel; other grades 95@\$1 00 ₱ bushel. Sales on track were at \$1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Pinkeye. Early Rose sold at \$4 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in good demand with the offerings rather light. We quote at 60@85c per pair.

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SEEDS—Cloverseed is scarce and in demand; quotable at \$7 50@8 25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed is quiet at \$2 62½@2 70 in round lots; \$2 25@2 50 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed quoted at \$1 95@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at \$3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do \$2 50; red-top do \$2 00. Onion sets are in demand at \$3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@ 15c ₱ gallon for pure cider.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at \$1 15@ 1 25 ₱ bushel. Onions dull at \$3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel.

Groceries.

There is an active trade in groceries, and there is a reasonably good prospect for a continuance of a satisfactory state of business. Sugars are firmly held and upward, although some houses with liberal stocks, laid in before the recent advance, are still selling ½c below our quotations. Syrups and molasses, which prices their stock could hardly be replaced. Coffees, molasses, syrups, &c., are steady and moderately active. Prices-current, thirty days time, are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	20½c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	19½c	Confec'n'rs C	9¾@10c
Good R

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 11, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.056	51	72		Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.957	71	33	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.700	66	53	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....29.883. Highest thermom. 73
Mean thermometer... 63 Lowest thermom. 48

Counting Up.

One single firm in this city paid, for the five days ending May 8th, $1,279 25 freight on flour from Chicago. This firm was F. W. Jenkins & Bro., and the merchandise came by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Trial at Greensburg.

In the case of Charles H. Armstrong, Fred. Gusciti *et. al.*, indicted for murder and riot, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Judge Logan yesterday refused a change of venue. There was very little progress made in the trial up to the hour of adjournment.

Hot Springs Institute.

The whole course of medical and hygienic treatment pursued at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, will be fully carried out here. It produces perfect cures in the worst cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases, etc. Dr. Hunter, consulting physician, No. 178 Fourth avenue.

Not Incompatible.

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, in answer to the question whether a member of the Legislature can serve as a school director, says:

"The sixth section of the second article of the Constitution does not, in my opinion, render the office of school director incompatible with that of a member of the Legislature. The school director is not *appointed* to the office, but is elected by the people of the township or district."

Allegheny City Property Committee.

This committee met last evening. The following business was transacted:

A bulletin board was ordered to be placed in the entrance to City Hall, to show the way to the offices of the different city officials.

The Controller was authorized to receive proposals for furnishing ice to City Hall.

A committee was appointed to have the Clerk's and Controller's offices cleaned, repainted and repapered.

The repair of the walks around City Hall was ordered.

The committee decided to report adversely to the paying of the First ward Diamond square, on account of having no funds for the purpose.

Appeals from City Assessments.

The committee of Pittsburgh Councils on appeals from assessments met last evening. Mr. Finnerty in the chair.

The petitions of the following persons were allowed: Mrs. James Blackmore, Thomas J. Jones, Mrs. Henry Growley, R. Karadine, John O'Brien, Frank Kalm, John Allen, Arthur Fitzpatrick and Thomas Hill.

Mr. McClurg moved that hereafter all applications not sworn to, be refused. Carried.

On motion of Mr. McCoombs, it was decided that the committee will meet to hear all appeals from city assessments for 1875, beginning Tuesday, May 18th prox. It was also decided that no personal explanations concerning assessments or appeals shall be made before the committee by the applicants.

Adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Text Books Adopted for Next Year—Change in Readers and History—Interesting Monthly Reports—The Bible Question Raised—A Lively Session.

The Central Board of Education of this city held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, and the fact that the question of text books for the coming school year were to be adopted, attracted a full attendance—not a single member being absent during the discussion. There were also present a number of citizens, teachers and book publishers and agents.

President Nobbs called the Board to order soon after two o'clock, and the regular order of business was proceeded with.

INCREASE OF SALARIES ASKED.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting the Secretary read a communication from the Assistant Principal of the wards, setting forth that their remuneration was not commensurate with their labors, and asking that the matter be investigated. The communication was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent Luckey submitted his report showing the following enrollment of pupils in the various schools:

	Males.	Females.	Total
Primary	3,243	4,794	9,037
Medium	1,702	1,788	3,550
Grammar	1,104	1,388	2,492
High	268	186	454
Total	8,318	8,116	16,434

The highest per cent. of attendance in any one room during the month was 100. The number of pupils not absent 5,353. There were 222 corporal punishments inflicted. The schools were open during the month twenty-two days. There were employed during the month twenty-seven more teachers than for the corresponding month last year. The whole number of teachers employed was 406. The average attendance was:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary schools	4,319	3,842	8,161
Medium schools	1,484	1,508	2,992
Garmmar schools	961	1,207	2,168
High schools	188	166	354
Total	6,952	6,723	13,665

The report was received.

Secretary Kehew reported that warrants had been drawn since the last meeting as follows:

Teachers' salaries	$25,983 83
Bills	918 03

The rate of tax levied on the different districts was also given, as already reported in the COMMERCIAL.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The report of Professor Jilson, Principal of the High School, for April, shows the average attendance as follows:

Academical Department—Males, 112; females, 64. Total, 195.

Commercial Department—Females, 82.

Commercial Department—Males, 76.

Aggregate attendance, 354.

On the 26th of April, three candidates were examined for admission to the Commercial Department, and they were successful. The numbers are 366, 367 and 368. To-day a young man holding card No. 369 passed.

The principal says: I wish to call special attention to a valuable donation of books just received from Orlando Metcalf, Esq. The last is "Life of William Hicklin Prescott," by George Ticknor. The complete works of William Hickling Prescott, in a series of one hundred and sixty steel engravings, Derwaitsian and his works, four volumes with fac simile and twelve steel engravings. Dante's Inferno, with seventy-six illustrations by Gustave Doré. The books form a collection of great value to our students.

The report was received and, on motion of Mr. Case, the thanks of the Board was extended to Mr. Metcalf for his generous donation.

The pupils holding the above numbers were, on motion, admitted to the High School.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on Finance, reported as follows:

Balance on hand, April 15	$79,051 88
Receipts from City Treasurer—taxes 1874	3,243 77
Warrants paid since April 15	$82,295 65 29,244 75
Eleven coupons $35 each	385 00
	$35,025 75
Balance on hand May 1, 1875	$36,628 90

The committee reported a number of bills to be paid.

The report was accepted, and the bills ordered to be paid.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

Mr. McEwen, from the Committee on Text Book and Course of Instruction, reported that the committee had examined the list of books now in use in the schools of the city and recommended that the same books be continued with the exception of Osgood's new American Series of Readers to be introduced in the place of the present mixed series of the Osgood's Progressive and the Wilson's Readers. The list was now in use was given in the report and a communication from Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., also accompanied it. The firm agree when classes are promoted from one grade of Osgood's readers and have finished the new books, as adopted, at two-thirds retail rates until all classes have been supplied. Pupils who have old books may exchange from the date of the reading of the introduction will be allowed to exchange them at one-half the new price by paying one-half the retail price for the new books.

THE BIBLE AS A TEXT BOOK.

When the reading of the report of the committee had been finished,

Mr. Wilson moved that the Bible be added to the list as a text book.

The motion was not entertained, however, until the consideration of the report was taken up.

Mr. Wilson renewed it.

Mr. Simpson seconded and moved that Mr. Wilson's motion be laid upon the table.

Mr. Harper suggested that if the question was to be started again it would be preferable to have a direct vote, rather than upon the motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. Strain withdrew his motion, by request, to allow remarks.

Mr. Wilson thought said that in the schools in his district the Bible was now, and always had been used, and prayers were also had. If this was contrary to law he was instructed in duty bound to know it.

Mr. Simpson said it was a question for each sub-district board to settle for themselves.

Mr. Arthurs said if the question was put to a vote upon the table he would vote against and so directed to explain. He did not think the Bible should be taken out of the schools, for it always had always been used, but he objected to the raising of a sectarian question. As a text book it could not properly be introduced in the Theological Seminary. In our common schools, however, it had always been used as a book of moral lessons and devotional exercises.

Mr. Finnerty said in the schools in his district the Bible was used, but he objected to the way the matter was brought up, and would vote against it.

After some further discussion Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion, and the matter dropped.

TEXT BOOKS—"NO CHARGE" PROPOSED.

Mr. Cassidy offered a resolution providing that no change be made in the text books now in use, for the years 1875-6.

Mr. Pitcairn moved to amend the resolution so as to except Readers from the change.

Mr. Cassidy consented to amend so that there might be a change of Histories also.

Mr. Craig moved the previous question to take up the resolution. This was lost.

A number of amendments were then offered and finally another Committee was appointed to report the numbers did not know what they were voting for.

Finally a vote was taken on Mr. Caldwell's motion that there be a change in histories, which was carried as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Caldwell, Craig, Fennerty, French, Harper, Hemingway, Kehew, Lewis, McKee, Perry, Rankin, Schneider, Schultz, Tees, Turney, Vaughan, Nobbs, President—17.

Nays—Messrs. Arthurs, Anghenbaugh, Case, Estep, Gutman, Kimmel, Lazear, Mason, Miller, McClurg, McEwen, McKelvy, Pitcairn, Shaw, Strain, Wilson—16.

The question then recurred on Mr. Pitcairn's amendment, that there be a change of Readers.

Fifteen minutes were consumed in making explanations, which served to mix the matter, and a vote by yeas and nays was taken, several members voted by stating their position, explaining that they did not understand the question. The amendment for a change in Readers was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anghenbaugh, Bell, Caldwell, Craig, Estep, Fennerty, French, Gutman, Harper, Kehew, Kimmel, Lewis, McEwen, McKee, McKelvy, Miller, Perry, Rankin, Schneider, Schultz, Shaw, Strain, Teese, Turney, Wilson, Nobbs, President—20.

Nays—Messrs. Arthurs, Case, Hemiup, Lazear, Mason, Miller, McClurg, Pitcairn, Vaughan—8.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Case's resolution as amended, and this was also carried by a vote of 20 yeas to 8 nays, which are given, voted in favor of a change of readers and histories.

BOOK CHANGES MADE.

Mr. Lewis moved that Osgood's New American Series of Readers be adopted as the change for readers. This was carried.

A vote was then taken on the histories to be adopted, the members naming the series which they favored. There was no choice on the first ballot and a second ballot was taken, as follows: Scott's History, 29; Lossing's, 11; Venable's, 3, so Scott's History was adopted.

On motion a change was also made then in the spellers and primers, Osgood's New being adopted by a vote of 20 for to 3 against.

Mr. Harper moved that Swinton's Language Lessons be added to the list of text books. Carried by a vote of 18 ayes to 15 nays.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS.

Mr. Pitcairn, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported that they had granted one additional primary teacher to the Riverside schools and one additional grammar teacher to the Washington schools. The application of the Sr. Clair district was rejected. Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

Mr. Taylor, from the Music Committee, reported and recommended that the Intermediate Music Reader of the National Series be adopted, and also that the Boards who do not have not yet purchased the music charts do so by the coming of the fall term. Adopted.

Mr. Arthurs reported the action of the Mersville Board, which passed a resolution denominating the Sixth division of that district, in which there is a movement in the Central Board. The action of the Board was placed on file.

On motion, adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Another Person Resorts to the Pistol to End His Troubles—Domestic Troubles This Time.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named Christopher Morgan, better known among his neighbors as "Stopher," residing with his father, on Carries street, in the Thirteenth ward, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. He first attempted to shoot himself in the head, but his aim was unsteady and the bullet went wide of his mark. He then placed the muzzle of the weapon against his body immediately below the sternum, or breastbone, and fired another shot. Members of the family, hearing the reports, ran into the young man's apartment and found him lying upon the floor apparently dead. Dr. S. J. Thorne was summoned, and after examining the wound he pronounced the case very critical, stating that twenty-four hours would determine whether there was any chance of recovery.

The cause assigned for the act is domestic troubles. Morgan, who is only twenty-three years of age, was married last summer. Recently his domestic affairs have been of an unpleasant character, and last week his wife left him and went back to her mother's house. Yesterday young Morgan had an interview with her, and it is said, endeavored to persuade her to live with him, in which he was unsuccessful. This failure operated upon his mind to such an extent that he became temporarily insane, and while in this condition he went home and made the attempt upon his life.

This is the second attempt at self-murder that has occurred in this vicinity within the last three days, the other being that of Brittain, of Clearfield, at the Central Hotel, Allegheny, Sunday morning.

LITTLE ORPHANS.

Annual Meeting at the Protestant Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—Reports of the Managers and Officers—Exercises by the Children, &c.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a large number of the friends of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, assembled in the chapel of the institution, the occasion being the forty-third anniversary of the asylum. Hon. Felix R. Brunot was elected to preside, a duty which he performed in his usual able, graceful and pleasant manner.

THE EXERCISES.

The little orphaned inmates, with bright, smiling, happy faces, and neat attire, were seated in the east end of the exhibition room, while the west end of the room was occupied by the officers, managers and other friends. The exercises were opened with a chant—"Give Thanks to the Lord"—by the children, followed by an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Kiltridge. After the reading of the reports of the managers and officers, which are given below, the following programme was observed:

Song—"Sing the Praise-School. Declamation —"Welcome"—E. Lemmon. Declamation—"Little Speaker"—L. Bronson. Declamation—"Paul Revere's Ride"—Class of boys. Song—"Come, Merry Lad"—School. Dialogue—"Playing Bird"—Class. Declamation—"Trades" —Class of girls. Song—"Willie's Gone"—Nursery children. Declamation—"Temperance"—Stella and Frank. Declamation—"Going to School"—E. Meyers. Declamation—"Frank's Creed"—Frank. Song—"Happy Are We"—School. Address—Rev. R. J. Alsop. Song —"Lord's Prayer"—School. Benediction—by Rev. Mr. Kiltridge.

The address of Rev. Alsop was quite interesting to his little auditors, and was listened to with much attention.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

From the report of the managers, which was read by Dr. O. L. Miller, physician to the asylum, we make such extracts as will be of general interest. The report commences as follows:

For the forty-third time, the managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny present to the community, and especially to all friends of the orphans, a report of the condition of the institution under their charge. This report will present several facts of interest; among them our largely increased family, notwithstanding the removal of the soldiers' orphans, and our great need of increased income.

At our last annual report there were one hundred and fifty-three children in the asylum; since then there have been received:

	Boys.	Girls.	Tot'l.
On indenture	7	10	17
Boarders, nominal or real	43	43	86
Indentured orphans returned to the asylum		2	2
Total admitted during the year	50	55	105

The following have left the Asylum since the last report:

	Boys.	Girls.	Tot'l.
Soldiers' orphans transferred to school	7	23	30
Indentured to homes	4	3	7
Placed in homes without indenture		1	1
Given to friends	25	14	39
Died	4		4
Total who have left during the year	40	45	85

There are now in the Asylum:

	Boys.	Girls.	Tot'l.
Indentured Orphans	17	14	31
Boarders, nominal or real	83	53	142
Total	103	70	173

At the last report there were 76 children, out of the Asylum, indentured to different families, but of these many have returned. Thirty-two were also 7 children in different homes who were not indentured. The term of service of 9 of these will end the present year, and 1 year returned to the Asylum with consent of the board. Of the 9 to remain in their homes during the year, 2 have died, and 1 was given to a home without indenture.

We cannot state the causes of annual letters to our children who are away from the asylum, and also to fellow persons with whom they are living; in general the accounts which we have received in answer have been satisfactory, although, of course, we have been very exceptional.

Several letters from persons into whose hands have been committed former inmates of the asylum, without indenture, children themselves, are here given. Some of the letters from the children are very creditable productions. The contrast in the penmanship and composition of some of our children, or friends, or of their own natures, should produce Mr. Mahan to do their work.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

There being no cases ready for trial, court adjourned until this morning, when the list will be called and disposed of.

George Hay Stuart, of Brownsville, was appointed United States Commissioner, vice S. F. Seely, resigned.

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John Hay, Fayette county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

Annie E. Sick, bankrupt, Butler county. W. A. Lewis, Esq., of Pittsburgh, has been chosen assignee. Bond fixed at $500.

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Our lot at the Uniondale Cemetery having become entirely occupied, we resolved to purchase a new lot, and we have recently been generously presented us with a large one, finely situated.

It will be noticed by the tables in the beginning of this report that we have twenty more children in the asylum than we had at the last division of the Brewer estate, but as the legacy was of $1,000 less than the two hundred dollars a year, the income does not meet the increased expenses. We are trying in every way to reduce our expenditures, and to provide for the wants of our family in an economical manner, but the liberality of our friends will help us, we shall be seriously embarrassed.

It is now ten years since the managers gave up the old plan of going from door to door, soliciting contributions, and during the last seven of the twenties; and the list of ten dollar subscribers among the gentlemen was so cut down by deaths and removals, that the managers, that that collection was also given up as a matter of course. The fall will bring to the years several gentlemen made us handsome donations on Thanksgiving days. How deeply we appreciated them. Our friends have thought that we were rich and wanted for nothing, but wealth is only comparative, and our large number of orphans require large sums to feed and clothe them. We would earnestly implore those that are rich in this world that they do not forget us. Scantily clad, and not ready to distribute, willing to communicate, laying up for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may take hold of eternal life.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. H. B Logan, for the year ending April 30th, 1875, is as follows:

Balance on hand per last audited report

Received from State for maintenance of Soldiers' orphans	$ 1,782 89 1,371 46
Received from boarding half orphans	2,296 45
Received from fines of managers, &c	9 00
Received interest and dividends from permanent investments	5,633 75
Received from executors of estate of Chas. Brewer, second final payment of that portion devised to this institution	35,000 00
Bequest of late Jas. Frazier, deceased	500 00
Received from administrator on account of estate of Thomas Marshall, deceased	2,000 00
	$48,599 15
Expended through Furnishing Com. for provisions, clothing, coal, &c	$ 3,955 24
Expended for marketing through matron	447 75
Expended for meat	1,230 42
Expended for groceries	2,661 48
Expended for milk	1,461 00
Expended for fuel	172 82
Expended for salaries of matrons and teachers	1,362 50
Expended for wages of employees	1,142 99
Expended for physicians' services and drugs	246 42
Expended for school supplies and stationery	39 48
Expended for repairs of buildings and grounds	618 20
Expended for insurance	195 00
Expended for permanent improvements	504 13
Expended for support of invalid soldier's orphan out of institution	33 97
Expended for sundries	33 85
Invested money received from Brewer estate in mortgage on Fifth avenue property	35,000 00
Balance in hands of treasurer	75 97
	$48,599 15

The management of the institution for 1875 is constituted as follows:

Board of Managers—Mrs. Mary J. Hays, Mrs. Harvey Childs, Mrs. Letitia Holmes, Mrs. W. Vankirk, Miss H. S. Lothrop, Miss Amelia Verner, Mrs. Mary Murray, Mrs. Robert McKnight, Mrs. Samuel Lowrie, Mrs. Mary H. Brunot, Mrs. H. P. Heath, Mrs. A. C. Ray, Miss Jane Holmes, Mrs. A. Wilmore, Mrs. Jane Speer, Miss S. Garrison, Mrs. Louisa Patterson, Mrs. S. Hamilton.

President, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Denny, No. 114 Penn avenue; Vice President, Mrs. Mary Wilkins; Secretary, Mrs. Mary H. Brunot, Mrs. H. B. Logan, No. 52 Wood street; Secretary, Mrs. Lois J. Cowen, No. 75 Ninth street.

Mr. Arthurs reported the action of the Mersville Board, which passed a resolution denominating the Sixth division of that district, in which there is a movement in the Central Board. The action of the Board was placed on file.

On motion, adjourned.

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The cause assigned for the act is domestic troubles. Morgan, who is only twenty-three years of age, was married last summer. Recently his domestic affairs have been of an unpleasant character, and last week his wife left him and went back to her mother's house. Yesterday young Morgan had an interview with her, and it is said, endeavored to persuade her to live with him, in which he was unsuccessful. This failure operated upon his mind to such an extent that he became temporarily insane, and while in this condition he went home and made the attempt upon his life.

This is the second attempt at self-murder that has occurred in this vicinity within the last three days, the other being that of Brittain, of Clearfield, at the Central Hotel, Allegheny, Sunday morning.

TRIP TO EUROPE.

The American Line of Philadelphia—The Only Vessels Sailing Under Our Own Flag—Notes of Interest to Those Contemplating a Voyage Across the Ocean.

The season is now at hand when the tide of travel usually tends toward Europe, and as many citizens of Pittsburgh annually go abroad, we desire to call their attention to the facilities offered by the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia. This line being the only one plying between Europe and America under our national flag, it seems but natural and proper, other things being equal, that it should receive the active sympathy and patronage of the American people. The company own six new and splendid steamships, viz.: The Ohio, Indiana, Kenelworth, Illinois, Abbotsford and Pennsylvania, ranking among the finest ships crossing the Atlantic ocean. Each vessel is equipped in strict accordance with the requirements of the very rigid laws of the United States for the protection of passengers on seagoing vessels, carrying the full complement of life-preservers, boats, rafts, etc., so that, so far as within the bounds of human skill, due care and provision is made for the protection of patrons. The vessels are of iron, 3,500 tons burden, full powered and first class in all particulars, and equal in safety, strength, elegance, comfort and speed to any ocean steamers now afloat. The saloon accommodations are not excelled on any trans-Atlantic line. The saloons, staterooms are large, well ventilated and richly upholstered; the table is all that the most fastidious could desire. In fact, no pains have been spared to make these ships the safest as well as among the speediest that cross the Atlantic.

The Red Star line, being under the same management, runs in connection with the American, so that persons so desiring may purchase excursion tickets, passengers being booked from Liverpool by the American line, with the option of returning by the same or the Red Star, *or vice versa*, by which travelers are saved the expense and annoyance of recrossing the channel.

A vessel leaves Philadelphia on Thursday of each week, and Liverpool every Wednesday. The fare is as low as by any other line, so that every inducement is held out to tourists. Messrs. Peter Wright and Sons, No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia, are the general agents, to whom all letters addressed to them will be promptly answered.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Triumphs of a Pittsburgh Artist

Until within a quite recent period, it was the custom of many persons who believed they could not obtain good photographs at home, to patronize Eastern artists, at considerable expense of time and money, but which they thought to be well repaid by the superior character of the work obtained was taken into consideration. This need be no longer the case. We have at least one man in Pittsburgh who thoroughly understands the art of photography, and who is producing work that is every way the best produced in New York and Philadelphia. Indeed it is not an uncommon thing for visitors from other portions of the cities named. We refer to Mr. Davis Graham, the gallery of whose is on Fifth avenue, where may be seen numerous specimens of his work, which are of themselves sufficient evidence of his remarkable skill. Mr. Mahan is a theoretical as well as a practical artist, and this, in great part, explains his superiority over others in the same profession. He is constantly experimenting and seeking to bring his art up to a still higher point of perfection. "Good enough" does not satisfy him. He strives after perfection, and puts out every lineament and expression of the human face divine, from the twinkle of the eye upon the lips, and perpetuate the love-light that lashes from the eye. Every picture he turns out is faultless in every detail, and the result is that his rooms are constantly crowded with orders, some of which are from distant cities—as above remarked—that his facilities are adequate to the demand, and all are promptly filled. The consequence has been a more extended notice of this great artist and his work in the present time, but those who had faithful pictures taken of their loved ones, or of their own features, should procure Mr. Mahan to do their work.

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	$48,599 15
Expended through Furnishing Com. for provisions, clothing, coal, &c	$ 3,955 24
Expended for marketing through matron	447 75
Expended for meat	1,230 42
Expended for groceries	2,661 48
Expended for milk	1,461 00
Expended for fuel	172 82
Expended for salaries of matrons and teachers	1,362 50
Expended for wages of employees	1,142 99
Expended for physicians' services and drugs	246 42
Expended for school supplies and stationery	39 48
Expended for repairs of buildings and grounds	618 20
Expended for insurance	195 00
Expended for permanent improvements	504 13
Expended for support of invalid soldier's orphan out of institution	33 97
Expended for sundries	33 85
Invested money received from Brewer estate in mortgage on Fifth avenue property	35,000 00
Balance in hands of treasurer	75 97
	$48,599 15

The management of the institution for 1875 is constituted as follows:

Board of Managers—Mrs. Mary J. Hays, Mrs. Harvey Childs, Mrs. Letitia Holmes, Mrs. W. Vankirk, Miss H. S. Lothrop, Miss Amelia Verner, Mrs. Mary Murray, Mrs. Robert McKnight, Mrs. Samuel Lowrie, Mrs. Mary H. Brunot, Mrs. H. P. Heath, Mrs. A. C. Ray, Miss Jane Holmes, Mrs. A. Wilmore, Mrs. Jane Speer, Miss S. Garrison, Mrs. Louisa Patterson, Mrs. S. Hamilton.

President, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Denny, No. 114 Penn avenue; Vice President, Mrs. Mary Wilkins; Secretary, Mrs. Mary H. Brunot, Mrs. H. B. Logan, No. 52 Wood street; Secretary, Mrs. Lois J. Cowen, No. 75 Ninth street.

Mr. Arthurs reported the action of the Mersville Board, which passed a resolution denominating the Sixth division of that district, in which there is a movement in the Central Board. The action of the Board was placed on file.

On motion, adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Another Person Resorts to the Pistol to End His Troubles—Domestic Troubles This Time.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named Christopher Morgan, better known among his neighbors as "Stopher," residing with his father, on Carries street, in the Thirteenth ward, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. He first attempted to shoot himself in the head, but his aim was unsteady and the bullet went wide of his mark. He then placed the muzzle of the weapon against his body immediately below the sternum, or breastbone, and fired another shot. Members of the family, hearing the reports, ran into the young man's apartment and found him lying upon the floor apparently dead. Dr. S. J. Thorne was summoned, and after examining the wound he pronounced the case very critical, stating that twenty-four hours would determine whether there was any chance of recovery.

The cause assigned for the act is domestic troubles. Morgan, who is only twenty-three years of age, was married last summer. Recently his domestic affairs have been of an unpleasant character, and last week his wife left him and went back to her mother's house. Yesterday young Morgan had an interview with her, and it is said, endeavored to persuade her to live with him, in which he was unsuccessful. This failure operated upon his mind to such an extent that he became temporarily insane, and while in this condition he went home and made the attempt upon his life.

This is the second attempt at self-murder that has occurred in this vicinity within the last three days, the other being that of Brittain, of Clearfield, at the Central Hotel, Allegheny, Sunday morning.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Third Session of the Normal Class.

The third session of the Pittsburgh Sunday school Normal class was held last evening in the lecture room of the Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal church, John G. Matthews, Esq., Chairman, Sidney Omohundro, Esq., Secretary. Normal conductor, Samuel Hamilton, Esq., of the Butler street Methodist Episcopal Sunday school.

The topic for discussion was "The Sunday School Teacher's Office, Its Place and Power." The lesson opened with concert reading by the class, from the Old and New Testaments, of selections bringing out the place and power of the Sunday school teacher. The following ten questions were pointedly answered, respectively, by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Wm. B. Horner, Rev. S. P. Woolf, John G. Matthews, Wm. J. Jackson, Mrs. Maggie Dravo, Samuel W. Hay, Miss Amelia Tuttell, S. L. Layton and Charles Richardson.

1. What are some of the duties of a Sunday school teacher to the pastor?
2. To the public services of the church?
3. To the weekly prayer meeting and other social and religious services of the church?
4. To the Superintendent?
5. To the Secretary and other officers?
6. To the other teachers?
7. To the parents of their scholars?
8. To the scholars during the opening, closing and other general exercises of the school?
9. To the scholars during the class-recitation hour?
10. To the scholars out of school?

A review of "Sunday School Organizations," and of "Helpful Hints," followed, and was participated in by the following pastors and superintendents: Rev. Dr. Hayes, Rev. Dr. Alexander, George H. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Boyd, John F. Romig, Charles Richardson, Miss Maggie Barnhill, Miss Sadie Wilkinson, Mrs. Maggie Dravo, Mrs. M. G. Curry, and Miss Mary Hunnings.

The peculiar doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church were then briefly and forcibly stated by Rev. S. P. Woolf, of the Butler street Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. M. B. Bort, of the Thirty-third street Mission School, read a very well written and exhaustive essay on "Memory, its use and abuse."

The exercises were interesting and instructive throughout, but were tedious in consequence of the effort to crowd too much into one evening. We would therefore suggest to the managers to shorten the programme of succeeding sessions. If they are not abbreviated, as they surely can be by reference to the first and second sessions, the success of the class will be endangered.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Messrs. Owen and Price had a rousing benefit last night, and the performance was highly entertaining and satisfactory. Mr. Morrison was received with an enthusiasm which must have been gratifying to him. Mr. Owen was called out at the close of the third act of "Money" and made a neat little humorous speech, returning thanks for himself and Mr. Price.

Tonight Mr. Arthur Palmer, the efficient treasurer and agent of the Opera House, appeals to the patrons of the establishment in a benefit, in which "Hamlet" will be produced. Mr. Edwin Booth, in an amateur character, in our city will take the title *role*, and Mr. Harry Rench that of the *Ghost*. There is much interest manifested in this event, and we confidently expect to see one of the largest audiences of the season.

Harry Ellsler's Benefit.

Mr